THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1823. No. 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

NEW BOOKS.

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY; or a view of the present state of all the *Kingdoms, States and Colonies* in the known world; in 2 volumes, octavo. The whole comprehending a complete *System of Modern Geography.* Accompanied by a *General Atlas of the World,* containing sixty-three maps. *By Jedediah Morse, D. D.* Seventh (latest) edition, 1819.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, or a view of the present state of the World. With an appendix, containing statistical tables of the *Population, Commerce Revenue, Expenditure, Debt,* and various institutions of the United States; and general views of Europe and the World. By Sidney E. Morse, A M First edition, 1822.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, *Ancient and Modern,* for the use of Schools, accompanied with an *Atlas,* adapted to the work. By Jedediah Morse, D. D and Sidney E. Morse, A M Twenty-third edition, 1822.

RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, on a new plan designed to assist the memory by *Comparison and Classification;* with numerous engravings of Manners, Customs and Curiosities. Accompanied by an *Atlas,* exhibiting the prevailing *Religion, forms of Government,* degrees of civilization, and the comparative size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains. By William C. Woodbridge, A. M Second Edition, 1822.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, on a plan *adapted* to the *capacity* of youth; and designed to aid the memory by systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illustrated by engravings By Rev. Charles A Goodrich. First Edition, 1822.

The following Recommendations have been politely furnished of the three last works.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

By Rev Mr BRUCE, *Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy — Rev. Mr* BLACK, *Professor of Ancient Languages —and Rev E. P.* SWIFT, *Professor of Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the Western University of Pennsylvania.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1823.

Mr. Loomis,

SIR—At your request we have examined Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, Morse and Son's School Geography and Atlas, and Goodrich's History of the U. States, and are convinced that a greater favor could scarcely be done to the youth of the western country than to put into their hands these excellent works. In schools, historical reading should accompany geographical research, that while the mind is making exertions to recollect particular positions on the globe, it may remember also the events which took place among them

The small Geography of Woodbridge is most admirably calculated to make the learner travel over the face of his map, and to make him examine, compare, and recollect, to be expert in his answers; and with a becoming attention it will crown him with complete success It has a treasure of knowledge, but as the gold in the mine is not got without digging, so its author has wisely presumed to claim the industry of the student, and to make him intelligent and acquainted with the world. only through those means which, sharpening his intellect and cultivating his powers, are preparatory to more advanced studies.

The Morses' Geography proclaims that its authors have made great improvements in the present edition. The former editions were excellent, but the present, in our opinion, very far surpasses any compend of geography of its size that is to be obtained. The variety, and the accuracy of the Geographical knowledge that it exhibits, is truly a delightful feast even to the intelligent. To boys of ten or twelve years of age, it will present such a view of the world as must be extremely useful and never can be effaced.

Goodrich's History of the United States has several striking excellencies. The distinction of the more important events and topics in a larger letter, is a wise and kind arrangement for the young scholar. The narrative is besides lively, lucid and impartial. We do not know any family of little books that have, all about the same time, made their appearance in our part of the country, with so much good sense, plain manners, and countenances that tell that they must do good.—At your request we have sent you our opinion of them, but we think any recommendation of them quite unnecessary. They will soon be known, though not sooner than they deserve.

With much respect, Sir,
We have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servants,
(Signed,)

ROB'T BRUCE,
JOHN BLACK,
E. P. SWIFT.

N B We have seen no school atlases so finely executed.

By Rev. Joseph Stockton, A. M. Author of the Western Calculator, &c

As school books, I consider them of the *first* rate; each possessing in an unusual degree all the requisites for a book designed for young scholars. The authors, by [illegible] the operations of memory and [illegible] the attainment of knowledge, and [illegible] presenting this knowledge in a natural and connected system, appear to me, to have left nothing more to be expected or even desired, either in the plan or execution of their books.

Both the Atlases are finished in a style of neatness and accuracy superior to any of the kind I have ever seen.

[July 25,—3t.]

For Sale.

TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock.
Inquire of the Printer.
July 18—tf

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the
UNION CANAL
LOTTERY,
Which was to have taken place in Philadelphia. on the 10th inst. has been POSTPONED,
for a short time.
CAPITAL PRIZES,
8,000 DOLLARS,
$4000,
$2336 $2000. $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—7 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.
We have just received a few CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.
Tickets 6 Dollars,
BUT WILL SOON ADVANCE.
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.
July 18—3t.

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,
(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE.
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county; for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed *Monday the 18th day of August next,* for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

Benjamin Gass,
Of Mifflin Township, Clothier.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
John Clark,
Of said City. Grocer.
George Richards,
Of said City Bricklayer.
William Highfield,
Of said City. Pensioner.
Thomas Tackaberry
Of said City, Merchant.
Samuel Richey
Of said City. Blacksmith.
John Lauzeay,
Of Pitt Township, Artificer.
Jarred Small,
Of Pitt Township, Farmer.
Robert Anderson,
Of St Clair Township, late Constable.
Robert Cochran,
Of Fayette Township, Pensioner.
James Kerr,
Of St. Clair Township, Farmer.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823—3t ex.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ADDRESS

Of the committee of correspondence of the democratic republicans of the city of Pittsburgh, friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg, Esq.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

APPOINTED at a meeting of Democratic Republicans, held in this city, on the 3d instant, we take the liberty, in behalf of the meeting, of addressing to you our sentimentts on the approaching election for governor.

The assumption of power not delegated by the constitution, we conceive to be a dangerous encroachment on our rights.

When members of a legislative body so far forget their duty, as to hold private meetings for the purpose of directing and controlling the voice of the people in the choice of rulers, without necessity, or some known general principle to justify it, we have reason to believe, that private and sinister views, form the basis of their deliberations. We believe it is our duty in all such cases, in defence of the right of suffrage and of free choice in elections, to resist and defeat any attempt of the legislative body to nominate and appoint a governor

The proceedings of the members of the last legislature who participated in calling a convention, at Harrisburgh, in composing part of that convention,* and in procuring the nomination of *John Andrew Shulze,* a member of the senate, was contrary to the declared will of the people, and in our opinion, an usurpation of power, and if sanctioned, by your votes, a precedent, fraught with the seeds of destruction to our most invaluable prerogatives. We do not believe that freemen, jealous of their rights, and anxious to preserve them unimpaired, will sanction the nomination of a legislative caucus, submit their judgment and opinions, and yield obedience to the denunciations and tyranny of *party.*

Referring to the proceedings of the convention at Harrisburgh, on the 4th March last, we find that on the first vote, George Bryan had 41 votes; John A. Shulze, 35; and Samuel D. Ingham, 25. An adjournment took place until the next day, when lo! the effects of legislative management,—John A. Shulze had 95 votes! George Bryan, 36

It is well known that Mr Bryan, who deserves great praise for his conduct, refused to subscribe to any conditions or engagements whatever to secure his nomination. His virtue and integrity triumphed over the allurements profferred to him. He had no ambition to serve the leaders of a party. He was actuated by the more noble and generous ambition, of serving the PEOPLE upon upright and independent principles.

The nomination of Mr. Shulze being effected and he declared as the *regular democratic candidate for governor,* it becomes a political heresy to question the manner of his nomination or his qualifications for office. Such is the tyranny of party spirit, that those who dare to oppose the *regular* or *irregular* nomination of Mr. Shulze, are denounced as *tories* and *apostates,* and declared unworthy of all trust and confidence.

We profess to be democratic republicans, upon the principles laid down by that illustrious patriot and Statesman Thomas Jefferson. "We are all federalists we are all republicans."—"Freedom of opinion should be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it" Upon these principles, we denounce no one we reject none, we leave every one the full and free exercise of his judgment and opinion, holding our own, in charity with our fellow citizens of every denomination throughout the state.

Surely, fellow citizens, it was not because Mr Shulze had greater talents, more experience and knowledge than Mr. Bryan, that he was selected in preference to the latter, as the candidate for governor. No—his neighbors who know him, declare "that John Andrew Shulze has no "talents With a mind not gifted by nature, "Mr. Shulze has gained nothing by his education, or his commerce with the world, to fit "him for governor of Pennsylvania. His circle "of acquaintance has been limited to Lebanon "county, and his discussions to a communion "with a few aspiring friends. He has no knowledge of the geography, or wealth or commerce, or policy of the state. His domestic "life and the limited sphere in which he has moved, has deprived him of these advantages. "He is not qualified but totally unfit for the office of governor." Such appears to be the unbiassed opinion of respectable men, well acquainted with Mr. Shulze.

So far as Mr. Shulze has become known to the public, in a legislative capacity, we have not discovered in him ony talents whatever; nor can we approve of his principles as manifested by his votes. We find him, as chairman of a committee, (the only case in which he acted in that capacity) reporting a bill to apportion into districts, the representatives of this state to congress—ONE representative, on a population of 68,336, the ratio being 40,000—thus depriving 28,336 people, of a representation in congress!—Whilst York county, had a separate representation, upon a population of but 38,759—For this bill, which connected districts separated from each other, and completely violated the right of equal representation; for this bill, which our present chief magistrate refused to sanction, John A. Shulze deliberately voted, on a solemn re-consideration, with all its unjust and unconstitutional provisions spread before him. Can we confide the supreme power of the state to a man so weak and so devoted to party spirit and party power, as to uphold and sanction by his vote and by his opinion as far as he was capable of giving it, one of the most unjust and unconstitutional acts that ever was attempted by any set of men "who feel power and forget right!"

There are other acts of John A. Shulze when a member of the legislature, that justly merit our execration and determined resistance—particularly his vote on the bill to alter the charter of St Mary's Church in Philadelphia. If Mr. Shulze had shown no regard to the equal right of representation in the former, he manifested in the present case, as little regard to the chartered rights and liberty of conscience guaranteed by the constitution. It will not be contended that the legislature may alter or annul any charter at their pleasure, to suit the interest or the views of a political or religious party. A charter cannot be altered or annulled without the consent of the parties or a failure in the performance of the conditions prescribed, yet we find Mr. Shulze among those who made the attempt. If the liberty of conscience and religious privileges can be invaded with impunity in one instance, may they not in a hundred more? To those who have witnessed religious oppression and intolerance in the old world, it were needless to urge the necessity and the duty of opposing and checking in the bud, every germ of illegal and unwarranted authority over religious freedom in the new. This is one of the glorious privileges for which the heroes of the revolution fought. and bled, and conquered—a privilege which, we trust the freemen of Pennsylvania will preserve inviolate, to the latest posterity.

We might easily adduce more proofs of the utter incompetency of Mr. Shulze, and of his ignorance or disregard of the fundamental principles of our government. It is sufficient to mention his vote for censuring the present chief magistrate for not drawing money out of the treasury, without an appropriation by law, thus sanctioning the principle, that the words of the constitution, when opposed to measures of a temporary expediency, or the views of party, remain a dead letter, and the state treasury ought no longer to be guarded by the representatives of the people, but become subject to the grasp and control of such a governor as the legislature may be pleased to nominate. Such is the doctrine advocated by Mr. Shulze as a member of the senate, himself a candidate for the governor's chair.

Viewing the conduct of John Andrew Shulze, as a member of the legislature, and the proceedings relative to his nomination, we deem it a sacred duty, in support of the fundamental principles of our government, the right of suffrage, the right of equal representation, our chartered rights and liberty of conscience, to oppose his election.

Do the friends of Mr. Shulze propose any measures of public utility to be carried into effect in consequence of his election? do they propose to encourage or protect manufactures? or make appropriations for internal improvement? do they propose to reduce the fees and salaries of officers? no such thing; the prosperity and improvement of the state, the proper direction and application of its strength and resources, are entirely overlooked or forgotten in the [illegible] rage of party and thirst for power. Are such men the safe depositories of power? We answer no; and we trust such will be your answer fellow citizens, on the second Tuesday of October next

ANDREW GREGG, Esq. the candidate of our choice, was nominated by a convention of delegates of the people, who met at Lewistown, at the time and place appointed by the convention of 1820. His nomination was effected with unexampled unanimity and cordiality on the part of the delegates. His long experience in public life, his uniform republican character, his integrity and abilities, entitle him to the unbiassed suffrages of his fellow citizens. Few men have passed the ordeal of popular opinion with equal success. He was the representative in congress for a series of years, of one of the most republican districts in the state, and was afterwards elected to the senate of the United States by the legislature of this state, at a time when a democratic majority prevailed It is worthy of remark, that *Samuel D Ingham,* one of the candidates for governor of the present democratic party, nominated Mr. Gregg in the legislature. How inconsistent are they, who pretend that Mr. Gregg, belongs to the federal party! A reference to the journals of congress clearly proves, that Mr. Gregg opposed all the obnoxious measures of John Adams' administration.

He opposed and voted against the expulsion of Matthew Lyon, an active democrat.

He voted for the repeal of the stamp tax.

He opposed and voted against the alien bill.

He opposed and voted against the "Quasi" war with France, and all the measures which were proposed to carry it into effect.

On the contested election for president, he supported *Thomas Jefferson.*

Mr Gregg supported the embargo and non-intercourse, recommended by president Jefferson, as the best means to avoid war.

When war became inevitable, we find Mr. Gregg's vote recorded in favor of the late war with Great Britain.

The republican character of Mr. Gregg, and his public conduct, are too well known to be injured by the slanderous fabrications of his opponents. So little regard to truth has been observed by the friends of Mr. Shulze, that we deem it unnecessary to dwell upon every vague assertion which has been promulgated. There is no unprejudiced man, who will take the trouble to inquire, but may be easily satisfied, that Mr. Gregg has been uniformly a republican in principles and practice, adhering strictly to the great landmarks laid down in the constitution.

His opponents charge him with voting for appropriations to carry into effect Jay's treaty, and this after a lapse of near thirty years. Let us consider that the treaty was ratified by president WASHINGTON, and two-thirds of the senate; that it was a subject of doubt and discussion, whether the house of representatives was not bound to carry it into effect as the supreme law of the land. Let us suppose that the treaty was broken for want of appropriations to carry it into effect, and our country involved in a war—the British in possession of the frontier posts, with the merciless savages awaiting the signal for an attack on our frontier settlements. What would have been the situation of the Western country exposed to their inroads and barbarity? What would have been the situation of the United States, just recovering from a long and arduous struggle, if involved in a cruel and bloody war? Let any man of reflection judge. *Washington* foresaw and deprecated the evils that awaited his beloved country if the treaty were not ratified.—Never did he discover more anxiety for the fate of any measure. Happily there were found a majority to support him—and among that number, was Mr. GREGG. The award of the people of the United States of all parties, has long since been recorded in impartial history, in favor of the treaty at that time, as the best that could be obtained, and the sure pledge of the prosperity which followed it.

It is said, however, in opposition to Mr. GREGG, that although he voted for the late war, he proposed issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and preparing for the war previous to its declaration. Will any one take a view of our situation when war was declared; our defenceless state the disasters at Detroit, and on the frontiers, and say that we were prepared for war?—Would not millions of money and thousands of lives have been saved, had Mr. *Gregg's* advice been taken?—And yet he is accused with opposing the war—when all his votes were given in favor of the war and every measure to carry it on with effect.

It is needless to enlarge upon the public conduct of Mr. GREGG. We find him among the earliest republicans, the friend and supporter of Jefferson, possessing his confidence and friendship, aiding and supporting his administration, pursuing the interest of his country, uncontroled by prejudices or party feelings. Should he be elected, as our next governor, his liberal and enlightened mind, his past life and experience, and devotion to the public welfare, afford a sure pledge, that [illegible] will be encouraged and [illegible] internal improvements will be [illegible], the education of youth promoted and extended, the resources of the state developed, and measures recommended to place us in an attitude of successful competition with our enterprising vigilant sister states.

In conclusion, we recommend to your support for governor, ANDREW GREGG, the candidate of the people, in his principles and actions a democratic republican, of unblemished integrity, experience and abilities, the friend of domestic manufactures, a firm supporter of our constitutional rights, and opposed to any innovations or encroachments upon our political or religious privileges. Such is the man we delight to honor, and who no doubt will receive a great majority of your votes on the day of election.

We are respectfully
Your fellow-citizens,
S. KINGSTON,
DENNIS S SCULLY,
JOHN ARTHURS,
WILLIAM B IRISH,
N. RICHARDSON
GEORGE COCHRAN,
DAVID LOGAN,
THOMAS BAIRD.
PATRICK DOLAN,
MICHAEL P. CASSILLY.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1823.

---

*[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
CABINET-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,
ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen.
Thomas Baird, Sr.
July 18—te

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN DEAL, deceased. are requested to make payment to the subscribers; those having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

John Willock, }
John Caldwell, } Exr's.
Pittsburgh, July 18—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth; and said Court have appointed *Monday, the 18th day of August next,* at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Elhenny,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.
July 18, 1823—3t exp.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to

THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1823. No. 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

NEW **BOOKS.**

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH,
HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY; or a view of the present state of all the *Kingdom, States and Colonies* in the known world; in 2 volumes, octavo. The whole comprehending a complete *System of Modern Geography*. Accompanied by a *General Atlas of the World*, containing sixty-three maps. *By Jedediah Morse, D. D.* Seventh (latest) edition, 1819.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, or a view of the present state of the World. With an appendix, containing statistical tables of the *Population, Commerce Revenue, Expenditure, Debt*, and various institutions of the United States; and general views of Europe and the World. By Sidney E. Morse, A. M. First edition, 1822.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, *Ancient and Modern*, for the use of Schools, accompanied with an *Atlas*, adapted to the work. By Jedediah Morse, D. D and Sidney E. Morse, A. M. Twenty-third edition, 1822.

RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, on a new plan designed to assist the memory by *Comparison and Classification*; with numerous engravings of Manners, Customs and Curiosities. Accompanied by an *Atlas*, exhibiting the prevailing *Religion, forms of Government*, degrees of civilization, and the comparative size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains. By William C. Woodbridge, A. M. Second Edition, 1822.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, on a plan *adapted* to the *capacity of youth*; and designed to aid the memory by systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illustrated by engravings. By Rev. Charles A Goodrich. First Edition, 1822.

The following Recommendations have been politely furnished of the three last works.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

By Rev. Mr. BRUCE, *Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy — Rev. Mr.* BLACK, *Professor of Ancient Languages —and Rev.* E. P. SWIFT, *Professor of Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the Western University of Pennsylvania.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1823.

Mr. Loomis,

SIR—At your request we have examined Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, Morse and Son's School Geography and Atlas, and Goodrich's History of the U. States, and are convinced that a greater favor could scarcely be done to the youth of the western country than to put into their hands these excellent works. In schools historical reading should accompany geographical research, that while the mind is making exertions to recollect particular positions on the globe, it may remember also the events which took place among them.

The small Geography of Woodbridge is most admirably calculated to make the learner travel over the face of his map, and to make him examine, compare, and recollect, to be expert in his answers; and with a becoming attention it will crown him with complete success. It has a treasure of knowledge, but as the gold in the mine is not got without digging, so its author has wisely presumed to claim the industry of the student, and to make him intelligent and acquainted with the world, only through those means which, sharpening his intellect and cultivating his powers, are preparatory to more advanced studies.

The Morses' Geography proclaims that its authors have made great improvements in the present edition. The former editions were excellent, but the present, in our opinion, very far surpasses any compend of geography of its size that is to be obtained. The variety, and the accuracy of the Geographical knowledge that it exhibits, is truly a delightful feast even to the intelligent. To boys of ten or twelve years of age, it will present such a view of the world as must be extremely useful and never can be effaced.

Goodrich's History of the United States has several striking excellencies. The distinction of the more important events and topics in a larger letter, is a wise and kind arrangement for the young scholar. The narrative is besides lively, lucid and impartial. We do not know any family of little books that have, all about the same time, made their appearance in our part of the country, with so much good sense, plain manners, and countenances that tell that they must do good.—At your request we have sent you our opinion of them; but we think any recommendation of them quite unnecessary. They will soon be known, though not sooner than they deserve.

With much respect, Sir,
We have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servants,
(Signed,)

ROB'T BRUCE,
JOHN BLACK,
E. P. SWIFT.

N. B. We have seen no school atlasses so finely executed.

By Rev. Joseph Stockton, A. M. Author of the Western Calculator, &c

As school books, I consider them of the *first* rate, each possessing in an unusual degree all the requisites for a book designed for young scholars. The authors, by [illegible]g the operations of memory and judgment in the attainment of knowledge, and at the same time presenting this knowledge in a natural and connected system, appear to me, to have left nothing more to be expected or even desired, either in the plan or execution of their books.

Both the Atlasses are finished in a style of neatness and accuracy superior to any of the kind I have ever seen.

[July 25,—3t.]

For Sale.
TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock.
Inquire of the Printer.
July 18—tf

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the UNION CANAL
LOTTERY,
Which was to have taken place in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. has been POSTPONED, *for a short time*

CAPITAL PRIZES,
8,000 DOLLARS,
$4000,
$2336 $2000. $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—56 of 100—7 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 6 Dollars,
BUT WILL SOON ADVANCE.
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.
July 18—3t.

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,
At No. 6, Main-st Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF
Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches, Bed screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J & J P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.
July 26 t&eowtf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county; for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed *Monday the 18th day of August next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

Benjamin Gass,
Of Mifflin Township, Clothier.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
John Clark,
Of said City, Grocer.
George Richards,
Of said City Bricklayer.
William Highfield,
Of said City, Pensioner.
Thomas Tackaberry
Of said City, Merchant.
Samuel Richey
Of said City, Blacksmith.
John Laugeay,
Of Pitt Township, Artificer.
Jarred Small,
Of Pitt Township, Farmer.
Robert Anderson,
Of St Clair Township, late Constable.
Robert Cochran,
Of Fayette Township, Pensioner
James Kerr,
Of St. Clair Township, Farmer
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1823.—3t ex.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ADDRESS

Of the committee of correspondence of the democratic republicans of the city of Pittsburgh, friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg, Esq.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

APPOINTED at a meeting of Democratic Republicans, held in this city, on the 3d instant, we take the liberty, in behalf of the meeting, of addressing to you our sentimentts on the approaching election for governor.

The assumption of power not delegated by the constitution, we conceive to be a dangerous encroachment on our rights.

When members of a legislative body so far forget their duty, as to hold private meetings for the purpose of directing and controlling the voice of the people in the choice of rulers, without necessity, or some known general principle to justify it, we have reason to believe, that private and sinister views, form the basis of their deliberations. We believe it is our duty in all such cases, in defence of the right of suffrage and of free choice in elections, to resist and defeat any attempt of the legislative body to nominate and appoint a governor

The proceedings of the members of the last legislature who participated in calling a convention, at Harrisburgh, in composing part of that convention,* and in procuring the nomination of *John Andrew Shulze*, a member of the senate, was contrary to the declared will of the people, and in our opinion, an usurpation of power, and if sanctioned, by your votes, a precedent, fraught with the seeds of destruction to our most invaluable prerogatives. We do not believe that freemen, jealous of their rights, and anxious to preserve them unimpaired, will sanction the nomination of a legislative caucus, submit their judgment and opinions, and yield obedience to the denunciations and tyranny of *party*.

Referring to the proceedings of the convention at Harrisburgh, on the 4th March last, we find that on the first vote, George Bryan had 41 votes; John A. Shulze, 35, and Samuel D. Ingham, 25. An adjournment took place until the next day, when lo! the effects of legislative management.—John A. Shulze had 95 votes! George Bryan, 36

It is well known that Mr Bryan, who deserves great praise for his conduct, refused to subscribe to any conditions or engagements whatever to secure his nomination. His virtue and integrity triumphed over the allurements proffered to him. He had no ambition to serve the leaders of a party. He was actuated by the more noble and generous ambition, of serving the PEOPLE upon upright and independent principles.

The nomination of Mr. Shulze being effected and he declared as the *regular democratic candidate for governor*, it becomes a political heresy to question the manner of his nomination or his qualifications for office. Such is the tyranny of party spirit, that those who dare to oppose the *regular* or *irregular* nomination of Mr. Shulze, are denounced as *tories* and *apostates*, and declared unworthy of all trust and confidence.

We profess to be democratic republicans, upon the principles laid down by that illustrious patriot and Statesman Thomas Jefferson. "We are all federalists we are all republicans."—"Freedom of opinion should be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it" Upon these principles, we denounce no one we reject none, we leave every one the full and free exercise of his judgment and opinion, holding our own, in charity with our fellow citizens of every denomination throughout the state.

Surely, fellow citizens, it was not because Mr Shulze had greater talents, more experience and knowledge than Mr. Bryan, that he was selected in preference to the latter, as the candidate for governor. No—his neighbors who know him, declare "that John Andrew Shulze has no "talents With a mind not gifted by nature, "Mr. Shulze has gained nothing by his education, or his commerce with the world, to fit "him for governor of Pennsylvania. His circle "of acquaintance has been limited to Lebanon "county, and his discussions to a communion "with a few aspiring friends. He has no knowledge of the geography, or wealth or commerce, or policy of the state. His domestic "life and the limited sphere in which he has moved, has deprived him of these advantages. "He is not qualified but totally unfit for the office of governor." Such appears to be the unbiassed opinion of respectable men, well acquainted with Mr. Shulze.

So far as Mr. Shulze has become known to the public, in a legislative capacity, we have not discovered in him ony talents whatever; nor can we approve of his principles as manifested by his votes. We find him, as chairman of a committee, (the only case in which he acted in that capacity) reporting a bill to apportion into districts, the representatives of this state to congress—ONE representative, on a population of 68,336, the ratio being 40,000—thus depriving 28,336 people, of a representation in congress!—Whilst York county, had a separate representation, upon a population of but 38,759—For this bill, which connected districts separated from each other, and completely violated the right of equal representation; for this bill, which our present chief magistrate refused to sanction, John A Shulze deliberately voted, on a solemn re-consideration, with all its unjust and unconstitutional provisions spread before him. Can we confide the supreme power of the state to a man so weak and so devoted to party spirit and party power, as to uphold and sanction by his vote and by his opinion as far as he was capable of giving it, one of the most unjust and unconstitutional acts that ever was attempted by any set of men "who feel power and forget right!"

There are other acts of John A. Shulze when a member of the legislature, that justly merit our execration and determined resistance—particularly his vote on the bill to alter the charter of St Mary's Church in Philadelphia. If Mr. Shulze had shown no regard to the equal right of representation in the former, he manifested in the present case, as little regard to the chartered rights and liberty of conscience guaranteed by the constitution. It will not be contended that the legislature may alter or annul any charter at their pleasure, to suit the interest or the views of a political or religious party. A charter cannot be altered or annulled without the consent of the parties or a failure in the performance of the conditions prescribed, yet we find Mr. Shulze among those who made the attempt. If the liberty of conscience and religious priveleges can be invaded with impunity in one instance, may they not in a hundred more? To those who have witnessed religious oppression and intolerance in the old world, it were needless to urge the necessity and the duty of opposing and checking in the bud, every germ of illegal and unwarranted authority over religious freedom in the new. This is one of the glorious privileges for which the heroes of the revolution fought, and bled, and conquered—a privilege which, we trust the freemen of Pennsylvania will preserve inviolate, to the latest posterity.

We might easily adduce more proofs of the utter incompetency of Mr. Shulze, and of his ignorance or disregard of the fundamental principles of our government. It is sufficient to mention his vote for censuring the present chief magistrate for not drawing money out of the treasury, without an appropriation by law, thus sanctioning the principle, that the words of the constitution, when opposed to measures of a temporary expediency, or the views of party, remain a dead letter, and the state treasury ought no longer to be guarded by the representatives of the people, but become subject to the grasp and control of such a governor as the legislature may be pleased to nominate. Such is the doctrine advocated by Mr. Shulze as a member of the senate, himself a candidate for the governor's chair.

Viewing the conduct of John Andrew Shulze, as a member of the legislature, and the proceedings relative to his nomination, we deem it a sacred duty, in support of the fundamental principles of our government, the right of suffrage, the right of equal representation, our chartered rights and liberty of conscience, to oppose his election.

Do the friends of Mr. Shulze propose any measures of public utility to be carried into effect in consequence of his election? do they propose to encourage or protect manufactures? or make appropriations for internal improvement? do they propose to reduce the fees and salaries of officers? no such thing; the prosperity and improvement of the state, the proper direction and application of its strength and resources, are entirely overlooked or forgotten in the [illegible] rage of party and thirst for power. Are such men the safe depositories of power? We answer no, and we trust such will be your answer fellow citizens, on the second Tuesday of October next.

ANDREW GREGG, Esq. the candidate of our choice, was nominated by a convention of delegates of the people, who met at Lewistown at the time and place appointed by the convention of 1820. His nomination was effected with unexampled unanimity and cordiality on the part of the delegates. His long experience in public life, his uniform republican character, his integrity and abilities, entitle him to the unbiassed suffrages of his fellow citizens. Few men have passed the ordeal of popular opinion with equal success. He was the representative in congress for a series of years, of one of the most republican districts in the state, and was afterwards elected to the senate of the United States by the legislature of this state, at a time when a democratic majority prevailed. It is worthy of remark, that *Samuel D Ingham*, one of the candidates for governor of the present democratic party, nominated Mr. Gregg in the legislature. How inconsistent are they, who pretend that Mr. Gregg, belongs to the federal party! A reference to the journals of congress clearly proves, that Mr. Gregg opposed all the obnoxious measures of John Adams' administration.

He opposed and voted against the expulsion of Matthew Lyon, an active democrat.

He voted for the repeal of the stamp tax.

He opposed and voted against the alien bill.

He opposed and voted against the "Quasi" war with France, and all the measures which were proposed to carry it into effect.

On the contested election for president, he supported *Thomas Jefferson*.

Mr Gregg supported the embargo and non-intercourse, recommended by president Jefferson, as the best means to avoid war.

When war became inevitable, we find Mr. Gregg's vote recorded in favor of the late war with Great Britain.

The republican character of Mr. Gregg, and his public conduct, are too well known to be injured by the slanderous fabrications of his opponents. So little regard to truth has been observed by the friends of Mr. Shulze, that we deem it unnecessary to dwell upon every vague assertion which has been promulgated. There is no unprejudiced man, who will take the trouble to inquire, but may be easily satisfied, that Mr. Gregg has been uniformly a republican in principles and practice, adhering strictly to the great landmarks laid down in the constitution.

His opponents charge him with voting for appropriations to carry into effect Jay's treaty, and this after a lapse of near thirty years. Let us consider that the treaty was ratified by president WASHINGTON, and two-thirds of the senate; that it was a subject of doubt and discussion, whether the house of representatives was not bound to carry it into effect as the supreme law of the land. Let us suppose that the treaty was broken for want of appropriations to carry it into effect, and our country involved in a war—the British in possession of the frontier posts, with the merciless savages awaiting the signal for an attack on our frontier settlements. What would have been the situation of the Western country exposed to their inroads and barbarity? What would have been the situation of the United States, just recovering from a long and arduous struggle, if involved in a cruel and bloody war? Let any man of reflection judge. *Washington* foresaw and deprecated the evils that awaited his beloved country if the treaty were not ratified.—Never did he discover more anxiety for the fate of any measure. Happily there were found a majority to support him—and among that number, was Mr. GREGG. The award of the people of the United States of all parties, has long since been recorded in impartial history, in favor of the treaty at that time, as the best that could be obtained, and the sure pledge of the prosperity which followed it.

It is said, however, in opposition to Mr. GREGG, that although he voted for the late war, he proposed issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and preparing for the war previous to its declaration. Will any one take a view of our situation when war was declared; our defenceless state the disasters at Detroit, and on the frontiers, and say that we were prepared for war?—Would not millions of money and thousands of lives have been saved, had Mr. *Gregg's* advice been taken?—And yet he is accused with opposing the war—when all his votes were given in favor of the war and every measure to carry it on with effect.

It is needless to enlarge upon the public conduct of Mr. GREGG. We find him among the earliest republicans, the friend and supporter of Jefferson, possessing his confidence and friendship, aiding and supporting his administration, pursuing the interest of his country, uncontroled by prejudices or party feelings. Should he be elected, as our next governor, his liberal and enlightened mind, his past life and experience, and devotion to the public welfare, afford a sure pledge, that manufactures will be encouraged and patronized, internal improvements will be [illegible], the education of youth promoted and extended, the resources of the state developed, and measures recommended to place us in an attitude of successful competition with our enterprising vigilant sister states.

In conclusion, we recommend to your support for governor, ANDREW GREGG, the candidate of the people, in his principles and actions a democratic republican, of unblemished integrity, experience and abilities, the friend of domestic manufactures, a firm supporter of our constitutional rights, and opposed to any innovations or encroachments upon our political or religious privileges. Such is the man we delight to honor, and who no doubt will receive a great majority of your votes on the day of election.

We are respectfully
Your fellow citizens,

S. KINGSTON,
DENNIS S. SCULLY,
JOHN ARTHURS,
WILLIAM B IRISH,
N. RICHARDSON
GEORGE COCHRAN,
DAVID LOGAN,
THOMAS BAIRD.
PATRICK DOLAN,
MICHAEL P. CASSILLY.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1823.

---

*Eight senators and sixteen members of the house of representatives, represented wholly or in part, twenty-three counties of the state, in selecting a governor for the people.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,
ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN DEAL, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; those having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

John Willock,
John Caldwell, Exr's.
Pittsburgh, July 18—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth; and said Court have appointed *Monday, the 18th day of August next*, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Elhenny,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.
July 18, 1823—3t ctrp.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, the Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,
At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;

Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1823.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Maclean.—On Tuesday last I attended the examination of the different classes in the English Seminary, under the direction of Messrs. SMITH & STONE, and as the scene was so different from any thing I had ever witnessed before, I consider it a duty incumbent on me to give publicity to my opinion and feelings on the occasion; this expression of feeling is made without the knowledge of Mr. Smith, the number of whose scholars is too ample to render puffing necessary; but abstract justice forbids silence when skill and judgment produced such effects as were exhibited at this examination.

The scholars in the seminary are all very young; I should suppose few exceed 12 years; the branches on which the examination took place were composed of reading, prose and verse, punctuation and accentuation; writing, arithmetic, geography; writing after the dictation of the teacher; and public speaking.—I have been in the habit of attending examinations for many years, and I can truly say I never experienced the same gratification before, but on one occasion; and that was at the examination of the graduates under the Rev. Robert Bruce in the University, previous to the late commencement. I am informed that Mr. Smith commenced only last spring; the progress of his classes, particularly those in reading and grammar, would do honor to the teacher at the end of two years. I am ignorant of the system or method adopted by Mr. Smith, but his perfect success has removed some doubts which I have hitherto entertained, as to the propriety of attempting to teach grammar and arithmetic to children under the age of 13 or 14. The female department merit the highest applause; some of the girls evinced a degree of improvement and taste almost incredible, when we consider the short time which they have been under the direction of Messrs. Smith and Stone. I cannot conclude without expressing my approbation of the kind of discipline observed in this school; the order and decorum of the students deserve all praise; their conduct was equally free from vulgar bashfulness and boisterous rudeness, and I am happy to find that this was effected without having recourse to the detestable system of *flogging*, a system which experience has proved, only tends to destroy ambition and the other generous feelings of a boy, and which I have frequently been surprized has not been long since exploded.

N.

County Meeting,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT!!

AGREEABLY to an invitation in all the papers, and which appears to have been well received by the public, there will be a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, at the court house on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency.

We have no doubt the proceedings will be so conducted as to give no offence to the partisans of either candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

Aug. 1. TALLAPOOSEE.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Pennsylvania has done herself honor in the manner as well as in the object of her choice for the next presidency: calculating on the spirit that prevails so nobly and so unanimously on this subject, we anticipate a very numerous and interesting meeting on Wednesday evening next. The partisans of either candidate for the gubernatorial chair will then for a time suspend hostilities, and meet each other on common ground. The friends of a caucus nomination can attend without scruple, while they are yet free to express their opinion, and give the representative those lights that are derived from the expressions of public sentiment from the immediate mass of the people. The friends generally of pure democracy will attend because such *Athenian* meetings, such popular canvassings, with the speeches and the enthusiasm of the occasion, form a part of the drapery and birth-right of liberty.

Come, then, to the meeting, without respect to party; come without fear that any thing offensive will be introduced; come ye who love your country and value your elective rights. Let us see whether the people or the demagogues are the sovereigns; whether the people will exert their own judgment and assert their own choice, or be cheated out of both by designing and ambitious men: whether they will give the first honor of the world, to the man who has won his fame and elevation, without deceit or artifice, openly and honestly at the cannon's mouth;—or to the pettifoggers who have wormed themselves into power and patronage by hook and by crook. Will you, fellow-citizens, crown with your votes the base attempts to anticipate and prepossess the public mind against the most deserving, wise and upright of our citizens, sanction the calumnies of his rivals, give your testimony against his acts at the bar of posterity, and in a word, suffer a baser instance of ingratitude to be inscribed upon our history than any that now astonish us in the annals of the Ancient Republics?

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To persons unacquainted with the political legerdemain which some men practise, it must be a matter of some surprise, how they contrive to reconcile their newspaper professions and opinions with the conduct they have so steadily and invariably pursued.

These wily politicians hold out, as their immoveable land-mark, the imposing questions, "Is he capable? Is he honest?"—and it is apprehended that candidates for public stations ought to possess both of the above essential qualifications to entitle them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens. In answer to the repeated complaints, which freemen have made as to the method of bringing candidates before the people, which the "Holy Alliance" so invariably adopt, we are told that the delegate nomination is binding upon no one. Singular, indeed, must be the idea that a nomination made by the chosen delegates of a *party*, should not be considered "binding upon any one." If it is not binding, and the precious few to whose wisdom the interests of the state must be confided, could honestly think so, what strange infatuation could induce them to demand, with the most unblushing confidence, the suffrages of freemen in support of a man in every respect incompetent to fill the station he solicits, with honor to himself or credit to his country?

It is a fact, as certain as it is lamentable, that many well disposed citizens, blindly follow this "ignis fatuus", consider delegate nominations as binding, and will cast at the feet of their rulers the most sacred privileges, however unfit or unpopular the candidate. It will be remembered that the free and unbiassed election of rulers and legislators was one of the most valuable privileges our ancestors claimed at the hands of tyrants.

The glorious attainment of this object formed an era, rendered sacred by the martyrdom of heroes, and enlisted the services and talents of the wise and good for its happy continuance. Any system of opinion which would, in the least degree, tend to restrain or corrupt this principle, ought to be looked upon with a jealous eye, and receive from *Americans* a public and marked expression of indignation and contempt. Whether that system which restrains the citizen from even a choice, arraigns him before a tribunal as arbitrary and despotic as that of the titled electors of a European tyrant, which submits the nomination of a candidate to a *few*, and the election of that candidate to a party, can be reconciled to any principle of virtue or liberty, is for cool and deliberate wisdom to decide.

CASCA.

A Subscriber to the Gazette requests the insertion of the following:

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The following letter on the character and merits of John Quincy Adams, was addressed to Vice President Adams by Gen. Washington, eleven days before he retired from the presidency.

Monday, 20th Feb. 1797.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer, and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in a strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. John Quincy Adams, because he is your son. For, without intending to compliment the father or mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character that we have abroad; and that there remains no doubt in my mind, that he will prove himself the ablest of all our diplomatic corps. If he was now to be brought into that line, or into any other public walk, I could not, upon the principles which have regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter. But he is already entered. The public more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would sustain a loss, if these were checked by an over delicacy on your part. With sincere esteem and affectionate regard I am ever yours. GEO: WASHINGTON.

The Vice President.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE & SPAIN.

Paris dates of June 5, state, that at the closing of the exchange the day before, reports of an extraordinary nature were afloat, which had an effect on the public funds. "We will give them," says the Pilote, "without pledging their authenticity." after which preface we present the *rumors* to our readers. It was said that the Cortes had declared Gen. Abisbal a traitor to his country—and that the King of Spain was going to be sent to Madrid without the least delay. It was also stated that the French army in Catalonia was in a critical situation. By the news from Seville, to the 20th of May, it appears that the disorganization which was pretended to have reigned in that town did not exist—tranquillity prevailed in that city, and the Cortes peaceably continued their legislative labors.

The Regency at Madrid had begun to exercise its functions. It has appointed ambassadors to all the courts of Europe. The troops of Abisbal and Zayas have retired to Talavera, leaving the road to Seville open. It is said Abisbal has resigned, and remains in privacy near Madrid. Our accounts continue contradictory and perplexing.

A majority of the Grandees of Spain had presented an address to the Duke of Angouleme, in which they congratulate him on the occupation of Madrid. The London Courier of the 6th, in noticing the contents of the Paris papers observes—"They contain further details of the operations of the French army, but these details are deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken; *for, we can state, upon high authority, that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end.* The only fear that is now entertained is the re-action of the violent party.

Puigceda, May 26.—We have been in great alarm here by the circulation of various reports. The last news states that the French troops occupy the most essential points before Barcelona, to form the blockade. It is announced that Romagosa is soon to arrive at Belver.

Bagua, May 24.—It is announced, under date of yesterday, that the French have entered Mauressa and that Baron D'Eroles was at Saupedo with 12,000 men and 1200 cavalry. Mina is marching for Calaf, having a numerous convoy. It is asserted here that Cordona is besieged. There was a confusion at Murensa on the approach of the French troops, and the parties came to blows; about 25 are said to have lost their lives. The French troops occupy Granolles, and their advanced posts are at Pioneda Forca and those of Barcelona extend to Moncada. It is said as certain that a French squadron blockades Barcelona.

So far, it appears, the God of War is favorable to the invaders—but on the other hand, it is confidently asserted in a London paper, that despatches from Seville, dated 25th May, have been received at the Spanish embassy, which bring positive assurances that neither the new Ministers nor the Cortes entertained the most distant idea of making any concessions to the French, or to the Government about to be established by them.

Letters from St. Petersburgh announce positively that the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte is not far distant.

Bayonne, May 29.—The letters brought by the army courier from Madrid not being yet delivered, we can only speak of the reports in circulation here. Opinions are very much divided respecting the Council of Castile, convoked by the Duke of Angouleme. Some persons who are well acquainted with almost all the ministers of that council, think that scarcely a fourth part of them will comply with the Prince's invitation, who, however, will supply their places by other persons, friends of the ancient system. It is thought that the decrees of this junta cannot have the force of laws, unless they are supported by the French arms. A report is current here, that it is not intended to confine Spain to the advantages of a new government, but that Portugal is to participate in them. In support of this notion it is affirmed, that the Patriarch of Lisbon, who has long resided here, is going to leave us, to proceed to the Portuguese Junta, which will meet first at Valadolid; we can say nothing to this news, except that we yesterday saw this prelate pay unusual visits, which are said to have been for the purpose of taking leave.

Since yesterday reports have been in circulation affirming that Gen. Donnadu was completely beaten by Mina on the 19th, and afterwards taken prisoner at Vich, and that Gen. Curial had been defeated in four successive engagements, which took place up to the 23d.

If this were true, the situation of Marshal Moncey would certainly be critical, and the left wing of the army much exposed. The centre and right wing would then be in a position somewhat hazardous, advanced as they are into the country, especially if, as is positively affirmed, the corps of Campanillo, in the environs of Santander, unite an attack to Vittoria, and occupy with the 10,000 men that compose them the important defiles of Salinas, while Gen. Morillo, with the army of Gallicia and the foreign legion from England, landed at Corunna, would attack the first corps in flank as far as Madrid, the further occupation of which would then be very hazardous.

This part of the plan is said to have originated with Sir Robert Wilson, who will only serve as a volunteer, and with a French General Officer now in exile, who appears only in the council. Should it be carried into effect, and our army find it necessary to retire from Madrid, it must be towards Arragon, that is if the Spaniards occupy Salinas, and then it may take up a position on the left of the Ebro, and the head quarters be fixed at Saragossa. Then perhaps it may be thought proper seriously to press the siege of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian and Santona which have hitherto been so incompletely blockaded that the garrisons continue to obtain supplies, which will enable them to make a longer resistance when attacked in form. Thus, say the advocates of the Spanish Cortes, the war is not finished, but the resistance announced by the Spanish minister will now begin.

New York, July 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Mentor, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received our London papers to the evening of the 12th June inclusive, four days later than those before received. They talk of the adhesion of this and that province to the New Regency established by the Duke of Angouleme; but as the accounts are all filtered through the medium of a Parisan Censorship they must be received with much allowance. The French are advancing upon Seville, but with great caution. The Cortes has rejected a proposition to remove the King out of the Peninsula, and decided, that when necessary, they would repair to Cadiz. There has been more fighting in Catalonia, Mina, the fugitive and starving Mina, as he has been represented by the French ultras, being the assailant. The French of course, claim the advantage, which, as they have all the story telling to themselves, it would be hard not to make out. It is the old fable of the man showing the lion a picture, wherein the lion is represented as overthrown by a man.—"There are no painters among the lions," is the forest monarch's reply: and so it has been with the Spaniards. We have not yet heard their story. General Lauriston has been raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, in the place of Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, deceased and appointed "Commander in Chief of the second corps of reserve of the French army in Spain." This organization of a *second* corpse of reserve does not look as though the war were expected to end immediately. Considerable fluctuations had occurred in the Paris Stock Market. On the 7th, the French rentes are quoted at 88. On the 9th they had fallen to 86 30, near two per cent in two days. Various causes for the decline were assigned. Among them rumors from Catalonia of a very different aspect from the official accounts published in the French papers. The large loan about to be negotiated, was most probably, among the efficient causes of the variation in price.—*American.*

From the London Courier, June 10.

Our latest papers, on the *liberal* side, complain very much of the few and "laconic" official letters received from their troops in Spain. The information they obtain from them is so unsatisfactory that it is often difficult, and sometimes impossible to form any idea of the actual state of things among them. There appears, however, to be a very good reason for the want of correct information concerning Mina and his troops, for it is quite evident that the French in Catalonia actually know as little about his motions and his designs, as the Parisians themselves.

It would seem as if great expectations had been entertained concerning the effect of Abisbal's defection, and that they were all disappointed. It is said that his famous correspondence with Montijo was sent to the commandants of St. Sebastians and Pampeluna, to excite them to revolt, but without effect, although Colonel O'Donnel, a brother of Abisbal, is in command at the former place. Indeed the example seems to have been almost entirely without effect; and Abisbal has received the reward of a solitary and single deserter—a measure of indifference not easily to be distinguished from contempt.

Orders have been given for marching more men towards Spain from distant parts of France both in the north and east.

The Duke of Angouleme is expected to be nominated Regent of Spain by the Grandees and ancient Cortes, during the King's captivity.

From Billing's Liverpool Advertiser.

IRELAND.

Ireland has long furnished materials for painful reflections, and it is not likely soon to cease to create anxiety in the mind of the politician, and sorrow and regret in the breast of the philanthropist, and yet there is every thing in the physical situation of Ireland, and every thing in the natural and unperverted dispositions of the Irish people to render it a happy and prosperous country. We have more than once stated at considerable length the more prominent causes which have led to the unhappy state of things which now exist in the Sister Island. These causes may, however, be enumerated in a single sentence—a system of misgovernment persisted in for centuries. There has appeared of late, in the administration of this country, a disposition to do something towards introducing into Ireland a better system of government, but Ministers are not willing to do all that is necessary, and the consequence will be, that the half measures which they are willing to adopt, will tend rather to agravate than lessen, much less remove the deep seated evils which afflicted that country. The British Cabinet, even on those practical subjects upon which the well being we had almost said the salvation of the empire depend; and the result is an indecisive and wavering line of conduct. At one time administration seemed disposed to discourage the intolerance, and repress the violence of the Orange faction; and the Lord Lieutenant seems to have been sincerely disposed to effect those salutary objects; but his Excellency has not been properly seconded by the Cabinet at home, who seem to have been afraid of fairly entering the lists with this faction, and to have preferred the abandonment of their own officers to incurring the resentment of this faction. It is, we confess, much easier to pass insurrection acts, and to repress overt acts of violence by military force though this may ere long become difficult, than to lay the axe to the root of the evil, and by the adoption of an entire new system endeavor to extirpate the bitter plants which have produced so luxuriant an harvest of misery and crime. But the coercion which is to supply the place of better measures, though it may lop off a few excrescences, will leave power of the disase undiminished; nay, the re action which rigorous measures necessarily produce, the spirit of hatred which they nourish, and the thirst of vengeance which they excite, will only tend to prepare they way for a more violent and determined resistance at some future and more favorable conjuncture. There are two measures which would materially contribute to the restoration of a better order of things in Ireland—measures which are completely in the power of an united and energetic administration—the removal of all disabilities from the Catholic, and the amelioration or abolition of the tithe system. As to the former, nothing but the extreme imbecility and prejudice could have prevented its having been adopted long ago, and with respect to the latter it may be said to resolve itself into this question—whether it is a less evil to give up the tithe of Ireland, or to lose Ireland together with the tithe. There is an old proverb, that has much truth in it, which says, "of two evils choose the least:" but the administration of this country are not disposed to attend to so homely a maxim, but act as if they were resolved to have them both. It is a most melancholy reflection, that whilst the condition of the population of every other country in Europe has been greatly ameliorated within the last three centuries, the people of Ireland, placed under the protection of the most enlightened, and in many respects the most humane people in Europe, should have remained not only unimproved, but have become actually deteriorated. There must be an adequate cause for the existence of so strange a phenomenon; and it is much to be desired that our political sages would direct their undivided attention to the discovery of this cause; and having discovered it, that they would lose no time in adopting efficient measures for its immediate removal.

A Tiger in Kentucky.—We learn from Russelville that a gentleman discovered an animal of alarming appearance a few miles from town, and hastened to the nearest house where he was joined by three men two of whom were armed with guns and attended by a dog. The strange monster was again discovered and while bayed by the dog, the two guns continued to fire on him the distance of about fifty yards without forcing him to move from his stand; a furious look and appalling brow frightened the two men without guns who fled to town. Experienced marksmen, continued to fire, and on the twelfth shot the beast put off full speed, marking his way by blood flowing from many wounds that it must have received. The dog was too much frighted to continue the pursuit, and the huntsmen dare not venture, although one of them was as fearless as Boone himself, and accustomed to the chase from early life.

When the news reached Russelville about forty gentlemen repaired to the spot and had a full view of the ground. The print which the paws of this animal made in the earth corresponds with the account given of his great bulk by those who had an opportunity of viewing him at a short distance for several minutes; he was of a brindle color with a most terrific front—his eyes are described as the largest ever seen in any animal.—We are well acquainted with the party engaged in the attack, and give the fullest credit to the account we have received.

The conclusion drawn, is that the animal in question was a Tiger of the largest order from Mexico, and that it has like the monsters of the deep thought proper to wander to distant regions. There is nothing remarkable in his passing such a distance unobserved. Wolves have been seen of late years low down in the northern neck of Virginia, a distance of nearly 200 miles from the Blue Ridge, the supposed residence of those animals; they had to pass through a country of the thickest population unprotected by large forests until they arrived on the Potomac river, where cedar and pine thickets shelter them from all future danger.

The above Tiger was seen a few days after heaving a dozen shots making its way into the state of Tennessee, and there is still a prospect of its being taken and the public gratified with a more correct description.

Lexington Gazette.

Brick-making.—A patent or privilege has been obtained at St. Petersburgh for a press for making bricks, which is not only to diminish the labor, but to perfect the forms of the bricks. By means of this machine, not only bricks, both solid and hollow can be made, but tubes straight or crooked, cornices, flutes for columns and other architectural ornaments. The patentee is a Mr. Thomas, who proposes to establish a model brick-yard with improved ovens for baking the bricks. Three or four men can produce, it is said, with his machine, from 10 to 12 thousand bricks daily, of different forms.

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1823.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of "THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION," on the 21st inst. a dividend was declared of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent.

EDUCATION.

WALTER SCOTT,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens, that he has considerably altered the plan of instruction in his Academy, by the introduction of new and much approved elementary books, among which are *Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, Blair's Universal Preceptor,* and *Lavoisne's Atlas.* Woodbridge's Geography has been adopted as a substitute for Willet's. It has great merit as an elementary work—and has received the approbation of De Witt Clinton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, and other patrons of literature. Butler's History is in a chatechetical form; the very general reception it has met with, sufficiently recommends it. Its plan is simple, and adapted to the capacities of youth. The Universal Preceptor, a work of 316 pages, 18mo. contains the elements of no fewer than 31 different branches of learning, viz: Geography, Astronomy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Architecture, &c. &c. with several branches of luxurious knowledge, as Physics, Metaphysics, Heraldry, &c. &c. Lavoisne's Atlas has been thus commended by W. H. Crawford—"I consider it the most successful effort of the age, to facilitate the acquisition of Historical, Genealogical, Chronological, and Geographical information." "And I shall be happy," says Chas. C. Pinkney, "to see it received in all our schools." Of this superb Atlas, the President of St. Mary's College says, "Indocti discant, ament meminisse periti." The Academy is furnished with a pair of Globes, for the solution of problems.

It is well known that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a teacher, is that endless variety of mental capacity he meets with among his boys. In some he sees reason elevated almost to intuition; in others degraded to mere instinct. This makes it extremely difficult always to discriminate with certainty between incapacity and negligence. The above course is intended to obviate this difficulty; for while it affords the fairest field for juvenile exertion and talent, it is, at the same time, suited to the lowest degree of industry and intellect. Boys, at school, discover a strong predilection for every thing novel in their studies, and are very apt to impose upon us by this strong seeming bent of inclination. We flatter ourselves that it is genius, and are always ready, and even forward to give it that name, but how often are we disappointed!—How often does all the promptitude, all the fire of our favorite pupil, turn out to be nothing more than the effervescence of an ephemeral and shallow curiosity! Yet it is said there is a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and that it is half the teacher's art to detect it. Indeed it is but to make the boy a mere drudge to push him forward in the studies for which he has neither relish nor capacity. Besides, this predominant faculty is perhaps never the same in any two boys in the same school; and if it is, it exists in such different degrees of heat and rapidity, that scarce two out of twenty are found capable of progressing together. If there does exist a predominent faculty in the mind of every child, and if it is at all important to know it, what means are to be employed to make the discovery? Is the child to be entirely neglected, until this *vis vivida animi*, by the sheer ardor of its own intensity, lifts itself up above all the other powers of the mind, and beckons to us for culture and assistance?—Surely not. Are we to tie down the child to a single branch of study, say the digging up of definitions from a dictionary, and thus find a predominant faculty by making one—at the peril of all others? By no means.

W. S. requests the citizens of Pittsburgh to examine the above course, and see whether it be not well calculated to enrich the scholar's mind with general and correct views of almost all subjects; to enlarge, exercise and elevate his understanding; to furnish him with an infinite variety of words and phrases; to prepare him for the study of language and philosophy, and, in short, to lay a substantial and certain basis for future and higher studies. And of what greater acquisitions are boys of 10 or 12 years of age capable? Indeed the Universal Preceptor contains almost all concerning the arts and sciences that can be taught in any Academy, unless the teacher should proceed to experiment and to the examination of nature; but this, in a school of boys, is impracticable, except in a very limited degree. Now with all the varied knowledge of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, and the great work of Lavoisne, may we not hope that the predominant faculty in the mind of our pupil will ultimately attach itself to some peculiar and favorite branch, and that he himself will be thus borne forward in his studies with alacrity and success? How infinitely better prepared for our University is the boy with all this accession of knowledge, than he who cannot so much as tell where the Greeks and Romans lived, or even afford one a definition of the term Philosophy?

It is hoped this course is at least preparatory to the lessons and prelections of *Principal Bruce.* Let it be observed too that the study of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge, Butler, and Lavoisne, is not to interfere with the other equally useful branches, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geometry, Arithmetic, &c. All these likewise will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Blair allows two years for committing the Universal Preceptor; some of W. S's boys, however, shall have performed this task in about one third of that time. And for their present knowledge of its contents, W. S. would beg leave to refer to their parents, before whom he has had the pleasure of twice examining them. After a vacation of a month, the Academy will open on the 18th of August, when 10 or 12 more scholars may find admittance. The greatest attention will be paid to their attendance and good conduct, and all shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect. It is hoped that the superior utility of this course will be better illustrated at the intended quarterly examinations.

Academy in Mr. Church's house, next door to Dr. Agnew's, Wood street. Terms moderate.

July 25.—3t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec 6.—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1823.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Maclean.—On Tuesday last I attended the examination of the different classes in the English Seminary, under the direction of Messrs. SMITH & STOXE, and as the scene was so different from any thing I had ever witnessed before, I consider it a duty incumbent on me to give publicity to my opinion and feelings on the occasion; this expression of feeling is made without the knowledge of Mr. Smith, the number of whose scholars is too ample to render puffing necessary; but abstract justice forbids silence when skill and judgment produced such effects as were exhibited at this examination

The scholars in the seminary are all very young; I should suppose few exceed 12 years; the branches on which the examination took place were composed of reading, prose and verse, punctuation and accentuation; writing, arithmetic, geography; writing after the dictation of the teacher; and public speaking.—I have been in the habit of attending examinations for many years, and I can truly say I never experienced the same gratification before, but on *one* occasion; and that was at the examination of the graduates under the Rev. Robert Bruce in the University, previous to the late commencement. I am informed that Mr. Smith commenced only last spring; the progress of his classes, particularly those in reading and grammar, would do honor to the teacher at the end of two years. I am ignorant of the system or method adopted by Mr Smith, but his perfect success has removed some doubts which I have hitherto entertained, as to the propriety of attempting to teach grammar and arithmetic to children under the age of 13 or 14. The female department merit the highest applause; some of the girls evinced a degree of improvement and taste almost incredible, when we consider the short time which they have been under the direction of Messrs. Smith and Stoxe. I cannot conclude without expressing my approbation of the kind of discipline observed in this school; the order and decorum of the students deserve all praise; their conduct was equally free from vulgar bashfulness and boisterous rudeness, and I am happy to find that this was effected without having recourse to the detestable system of *flogging*, a system which experience has proved, only tends to destroy ambition and the other generous feelings of a boy, and which I have frequently been surprized has not been long since exploded.

N.

County Meeting,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT!!

AGREEABLY to an invitation in all the papers, and which appears to have been well received by the public, there will be a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, at the court house on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Presidency.

We have no doubt the proceedings will be so conducted as to give no offence to the partisans of either candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

Aug. 1. TALLAPOOSEE.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Pennsylvania has done herself honor in the manner as well as in the object of her choice for the next presidency: calculating on the spirit that prevails so nobly and so unanimously on this subject, we anticipate a very numerous and interesting meeting on Wednesday evening next. The partisans of either candidate for the gubernatorial chair will then for a time suspend hostilities, and meet each other on common ground. The friends of a caucus nomination can attend without scruple, while they are yet free to express their opinion, and give the representative those lights that are derived from the expressions of public sentiment from the immediate mass of the people. The friends generally of pure democracy will attend because such *Athenian* meetings, such popular canvassings, with the speeches and the enthusiasm of the occasion, form a part of the drapery and birth right of liberty

Come, then, to the meeting, without respect to party; come without fear that any thing offensive will be introduced; come ye who love your country and value your elective rights. Let us see whether the people or the demagogues are the sovereigns; whether the people will exert their own judgment and assert their own choice, or be cheated out of both by designing and ambitious men: whether they will give the first honor of the world, to the man who has won his fame and elevation, without deceit or artifice, openly and honestly at the cannon's mouth;—or to the pettifoggers who have wormed themselves into power and patronage by hook and by crook. Will you, fellow-citizens, crown with your votes the base attempts to anticipate and prepossess the public mind against the most deserving, wise and upright of our citizens, sanction the calumnies of his rivals, give your testimony against his acts at the bar of posterity, and in a word, suffer a baser instance of ingratitude to be inscribed upon our history than any that now astonish us in the annals of the Ancient Republics?

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To persons unacquainted with the political legerdemain which some men practise, it must be a matter of some surprise, how they contrive to reconcile their newspaper professions and opinions with the conduct they have so steadily and invariably pursued.

These wily politicians hold out, as their immoveable land-mark, the imposing questions, "is he capable? Is he honest?"—and it is apprehended that candidates for public stations ought to possess both of the above essential qualifications to entitle them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens. In answer to the repeated complaints, which freemen have made as to the method of bringing candidates before the people, which the "Holy Alliance" so invariably adopt, we are told that the delegate nomination is binding upon no one. Singular, indeed, must be the idea that a nomination made by the chosen delegates of a *party*, should not be considered "binding upon any one." If it is not binding, and the precious few to whose wisdom the interests of the state must be confided, could honestly think so, what strange infatuation could induce them to demand, with the most unblushing confidence, the suffrages of freemen in support of a man in every respect incompetent to fill the station he solicits, with honor to himself or credit to his country?

It is a fact, as certain as it is lamentable, that many well disposed citizens, blindly follow this "ignis fatuus", consider delegate nominations as binding, and will cast at the feet of their rulers the most sacred privileges, however unfit or unpopular the candidate. It will be remembered that the free and unbiassed election of rulers and legislators was one of the most valuable privileges our ancestors claimed at the hands of tyrants.

The glorious attainment of this object formed an *era*, rendered sacred by the martyrdom of heroes, and enlisted the services and talents of the wise and good for its happy continuance. Any system of opinion which would, in the least degree, tend to restrain or corrupt this principle, ought to be looked upon with a jealous eye, and receive from *Americans* a public and marked expression of indignation and contempt Whether that system which restrains the citizen from even a choice, arraigns him before a tribunal as arbitrary and despotic as that of the titled electors of a European tyrant, which submits the nomination of a candidate to a *few*, and the election of that candidate to a party, can be reconciled to any principle of virtue or liberty, is for cool and deliberate wisdom to decide.

CASCA.

A Subscriber to the Gazette requests the insertion of the following:

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The following letter on the character and merits of John Quincey Adams, was addressed to Vice President Adams by Gen. Washington, eleven days before he retired from the presidency

Monday, 20*th Feb*. 1797

DEAR SIR—I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer, and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in a strong hope that you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. John Quincy Adams, because he is your son. For, without intending to compliment the father or mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character that we have abroad; and that there remains no doubt in my mind, that he will prove himself the ablest of all our diplomatic corps. If he was *now* to be brought into that line, or into any other public walk, I could not, upon the principles which have regulated my own conduct, disapprove of the caution which is hinted at in the letter. But he is already entered. The public more and more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; and his country would sustain a loss, if these were checked by an over delicacy on your part. With sincere esteem and affectionate regard I am ever yours. GEO: WASHINGTON.

The Vice President.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE & SPAIN.

Paris dates of June 5, state, that at the closing of the exchange the day before, reports of an extraordinary nature were afloat, which had an effect on the public funds. "We will give them," says the Pilote, "without pledging their authenticity," after which preface we present the *rumors* to our readers. It was said that the Cortes had declared Gen. Abisbal a traitor to his country—and that the King of Spain was going to be sent to Madrid without the least delay. It was also stated that the French army in Catalonia was in a critical situation. By the news from Seville, to the 20th of May, it appears that the disorganization which was pretended to have reigned in that town did not exist—tranquillity prevailed in that city, and the Cortes peaceably continued their legislative labors.

The Regency at Madrid had begun to exercise its functions. It has appointed ambassadors to all the courts of Europe. The troops of Abisbal and Zayas have retired to Talavera, leaving the road to Seville open It is said Abisbal has resigned, and remains in privacy near Madrid. Our accounts continue contradictory and perplexing.

A majority of the Grandees of Spain had presented an address to the Duke of Angouleme, in which they congratulate him on the occupation of Madrid The London Courier of the 6th, in noticing the contents of the Paris papers observes—"They contain further details of the operations of the French army, but these details are deprived of much of their value by the course which events have taken; *for, we can state, upon high authority, that the war in Spain may be considered as at an end* The only fear that is now entertained is the re-action of the violent party.

Puycerda, May 26 —We have been in great alarm here by the circulation of various reports. The last news states that the French troops occupy the most essential points before Barcelona, to form the blockade. It is announced that Romagosa is soon to arrive at Belver.

Bagua, May 24.—It is announced, under date of yesterday, that the French have entered Mauressa and that Baron D'Eroles was at Saupedo with 12,000 men and 1200 cavalry. Mina is marching for Calaf, having a numerous convoy It is asserted here that Cordona is besieged There was a confusion at Murensa on the approach of the French troops, and the parties came to blows; about 25 are said to have lost their lives. The French troops occupy Granolles, and their advanced posts are at Pioneda Forca and those of Barcelona extend to Moncada It is said as certain that a French squadron blockades Barcelona.

So far, it appears, the God of War is favorable to the invaders—but on the other hand, it is confidently asserted in a London paper, that despatches from Seville, dated 25th May, have been received at the Spanish embassy, which bring positive assurances that neither the new Ministers nor the Cortes entertained the most distant idea of making any concessions to the French, or to the Government about to be established by them.

Letters from St Petersburgh announce positively that the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte is not far distant.

Bayonne, May 29 —The letters brought by the army courier from Madrid not being yet delivered, we can only speak of the reports in circulation here. Opinions are very much divided respecting the Council of Castile, convoked by the Duke of Angouleme. Some persons who are well acquainted with almost all the ministers of that council, think that scarcely a fourth part of them will comply with the Prince's invitation, who, however, will supply their places by other persons, friends of the ancient system. It is thought that the decrees of this junta cannot have the force of laws, unless they are supported by the French arms. A report is current here, that it is not intended to confine Spain to the advantages of a new government, but that Portugal is to participate in them. In support of this notion it is affirmed, that the Patriarch of Lisbon, who has long resided here, is going to leave us, to proceed to the Portuguese Junta, which will meet first at Valadolid; we can say nothing to this news, except that we yesterday saw this prelate pay unusual visits, which are said to have been for the purpose of taking leave.

Since yesterday reports have been in circulation affirming that Gen. Donnadu was completely beaten by Mina on the 19th, and afterwards taken prisoner at Vich, and that Gen. Curial had been defeated in four successive engagements, which took place up to the 23d.

If this were true, the situation of Marshal Moncey would certainly be critical, and the left wing of the army much exposed. The centre and right wing would then be in a position somewhat hazardous, advanced as they are into the country, especially if, as is positively affimed, the corps of Campanillo, in the environs of Santander, unite an attack to Vittoria, and occupy with the 10,000 men that compose them the important defiles of Salmas, while Gen. Morillo, with the army of Gallacia and the foreign legion from England, landed at Corunna, would attack the first corps in flank as far as Madrid, the further occupation of which would then be very hazardous.

This part of the plan is said to have originated with Sir Robert Wilson, who will only serve as a volunteer, and with a French General Officer now in exile, who appears only in the council. Should it be carried into effect, and our army find it necessary to retire from Madrid, it must be towards Arragon, that is if the Spaniards occupy Salinas, and then it may take up a position on the left of the Ebro, and the head quarters be fixed at Saragossa Then perhaps it may be thought proper seriously to press the siege of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian and Santona which have hitherto been so incompletely blockaded that the garrisons continue to obtain supplies, which will enable them to make a longer resistance when attacked in form. Thus, say the advocates of the Spanish Cortes, the war is not finished, but the resistance announced by the Spanish minister will now begin.

New York, July 22

LATEST FROM EUROPE

By the Mentor, arrived last evening from Liverpool we have received our London papers to the evening of the 12th June inclusive, four days later than those before received. They talk of the adhesion of this and that province to the New Regency established by the Duke of Angouleme; but as the accounts are all filtered through the medium of a Parisan Censorship they must be received with much allowance. The French are advancing upon Seville, but with great caution. The Cortes has rejected a proposition to remove the King out of the Peninsula, and decided, that when necessary, they would repair to Cadiz. There has been more fighting in Catalonia. Mina, the fugitive and starving Mina, as he has been represented by the French ultras, being the assailant. The French of course, claim the advantage which, as they have all the story telling to themselves, it would be hard not to make out. It is the old fable of the man showing the lion a picture, wherein the lion is represented as overthrown by a man.—"There are no painters among the lions," is the forest monarch's reply: and so it has been with the Spaniards We have not yet heard their story General Lauriston has been raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, in the place of Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, deceased and appointed Commander in Chief of the second corps of reserve of the French army in Spain." This organization of a *second* corpse of reserve does not look as though the war were expected to end immediately. Considerable fluctuations had occurred in the Paris Stock Market On the 7th the French rentes are quoted at 88 On the 9th they had fallen to 86 30, near two per cent in two days. Various causes for the decline were assigned. Among them rumors from Catalonia of a very different aspect from the official accounts published in the French papers The large loan about to be negotiated, was most probably, among the efficient causes of the variation in price —*American*

From the London Courier, June 10.

Our latest papers, on the *liberal* side, complain very much of the few and "laconic" official letters received from their troops in Spain The information they obtain from them is so unsatisfactory that it is often difficult, and sometimes impossible to form any idea of the actual state of things among them. There appears, however, to be a very good reason for the want of correct information concerning Mina and his troops, for it is quite evident that the French in Catalonia actually know as little about his motions and his designs, as the Parisians themselves.

It would seem as if great expectations had been entertained concerning the effect of Abisbal's defection, and that they were all disappointed It is said that his famous correspondence with Montijo was sent to the commandants of St. Sebastians and Pampeluna, to excite them to revolt, but without effect, although Colonel O'Donnel, a brother of Abisbal, is in command at the former place. Indeed the example seems to have been almost entirely without effect; and Abisbal has received the reward of a solitary and single deserter—a measure of indifference not easily to be distinguished from contempt.

Orders have been given for marching more men towards Spain from distant parts of France both in the north and east.

The Duke of Angouleme is expected to be nominated Regent of Spain by the Grandees and ancient Cortes, during the King's captivity.

From Billing's Liverpool Advertiser.

IRELAND

Ireland has long furnished materials for painful reflections, and is is not likely soon to cease to create anxiety in the mind of the politician, and sorrow and regret in the breast of the philanthropist, and yet there is every thing in the physical situation of Ireland, and every thing in the natural and unperverted dispositions of the Irish people to render it a happy and prosperous country. We have more than once stated at considerable length the more prominent causes which have led to the unhappy state of things which now exist in the Sister Island. These causes may, however, be enumerated in a single sentence—a system of misgovernment persisted in for centuries. There has appeared of late, in the administration of this country, a disposition to do something towards introducing into Ireland a better system of government, but Ministers are not willing to do all that is necessary, and the consequence will be, that the half measures which they are willing to adopt, will tend rather to agravate than lessen, much less remove the deep seated evils which afflicted that country. The British Cabinet, even on those practical subjects upon which the well being we had almost said the salvation of the empire depend; and the result is an indecisive and wavering line of conduct. At one time administration seemed disposed to discourage the intolerance, and repress the violence of the Orange faction; and the Lord Lieutenant seems to have been sincerely disposed to effect those salutary objects; but his Excellency has not been properly seconded by the Cabinet at home, who seem to have been afraid of fairly entering the lists with this faction, and to have preferred the abandonment of their own officers to incurring the resentment of this faction. It is, we confess, much easier to pass insurrection acts, and to repress overt acts of violence by military force though this may ere long become difficult, than to lay the axe to the root of the evil, and by the adoption of an entire new system endeavor to extirpate the bitter plants which have produced so luxuriant an harvest of misery and crime. But the coercion which is to supply the place of better measures, though it may lop off a few excrescences, will leave power of the disase undiminished; nay, the re action which rigorous measures necessarily produce, the spirit of hatred which they nourish, and the thirst of vengeance which they excite, will only tend to prepare they way for a more violent and determined resistance at some future and more favorable conjuncture. There are two measures which would materially contribute to the restoration of a better order of things in Ireland—measures which are completely in the power of an united and energetic administration—the removal of all disabilities from the Catholic, and the amelioration or abolition of the tithe system. As to the former, nothing but the extreme imbecility and prejudice could have prevented its having been adopted long ago, and with respect to the latter it may be said to resolve itself into this question—whether it is a less evil to give up the tithe of Ireland, or to lose Ireland together with the tithe. There is an old proverb, that has much truth in it, which says, "of two evils choose the least:" but the administration of this country are not disposed to attend to so homely a maxim, but act as if they were resolved to have them both. It is a most melancholy reflection, that whilst the condition of the population of every other country in Europe has been greatly meliorated within the last three centuries, the people of Ireland, placed under the protection of the most enlightened, and in many respects the most humane people in Europe, should have remained not only unimproved, but have become actually deteriorated. There must be an adequate cause for the existence of so strange a phenomenon; and it is much to be desired that our political sages would direct their undivided attention to the discovery of this cause; and having discovered it, that they would lose no time in adopting efficient measures for its immediate removal.

A Tiger in Kentucky —We learn from Russelville that a gentleman discovered an animal of alarming appearance a few miles from town, and hastened to the nearest house where he was joined by three men two of whom were armed with guns and attended by a dog. The strange monster was again discovered and while bayed by the dog, the two guns continued to fire on him the distance of about fifty yards without forcing him to move from his stand; a furious look and appalling brow frightened the two men without guns who fled to town Experienced marksmen, continued to fire and on the twelfth shot the beast put off full speed, marking his way by blood flowing from many wounds that it must have received The dog was too much frighted to continue the pursuit, and the huntsmen dare not venture, although one of them was as fearless as Boone himself, and accustomed to the chase from early life.

When the news reached Russelville about forty gentlemen repaired to the spot and had a full view of the ground. The print which the paws of this animal made in the earth corresponds with the account given of his great bulk by those who had an opportunity of viewing him at a short distance for several minutes; he was of a brindle color with a most terrific front—his eyes are described as the largest ever seen in any animal.—We are well acquainted with the party engaged in the attack, and give the fullest credit to the account we have received

The conclusion drawn, is that the animal in question was a Tiger of the largest order from Mexico, and that it has like the monsters of the deep thought proper to wander to distant regions. There is nothing remarkable in his passing such a distance unobserved. Wolves have been seen of late years low down in the northern neck of Virginia, a distance of nearly 200 miles from the Blue Ridge, the supposed residence of those animals; they had to pass through a country of the thickest population unprotected by large forests until they arrived on the Potomac river, where cedar and pine thickets shelter them from all future danger.

The above Tiger was seen a few days after braving a dozen shots making its way into the state of Tennessee, and there is still a prospect of its being taken and the public gratified with a more correct description

Lexington Gazette.

Brick-making.—A patent or privilege has been obtained at St. Petersburgh for a press for making bricks, which is not only to diminish the labor, but to perfect the forms of the bricks By means of this machine, not only bricks both solid and hollow can be made, but tubes straight or crooked, cornices, flutes for columns and other architectural ornaments. The patentee is a Mr. Thomas, who proposes to establish a model brick-yard with improved ovens for baking the bricks. Three or four men can produce, it is said, with his machine, from 10 to 12 thousand bricks daily, of different forms.

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1823.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of "THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION," on the 21st inst. a dividend was declared of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months.

Geo. Cochran,
Agent.

EDUCATION.

WALTER SCOTT,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens, that he has considerably altered the plan of instruction in his Academy, by the introduction of new and much approved elementary books, among which are *Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, Blair's Universal Preceptor,* and *Lavoisne's Atlas.* Woodbridge's Geography has been adopted as a substitute for Willet's. It has great merit as an elementary work—and has received the approbation of De Witt Clinton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, and other patrons of literature. Butler's History is in a chatechetical form; the very general reception it has met with, sufficiently recommends it. Its plan is simple, and adapted to the capacities of youth. The Universal Preceptor, a work of 316 pages, 18mo. contains the elements of no fewer than 31 different branches of learning, viz: Geography, Astronomy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Architecture, &c. &c. with several branches of luxurious knowledge, as Physics, Metaphysics, Heraldry, &c. &c. Lavoisne's Atlas has been thus commended by W. H. Crawford—"I consider it the most successful effort of the age, to facilitate the acquisition of Historical, Genealogical, Chronological, and Geographical information." "And I shall be happy," says Chas. C. Pinkney, "to see it received in all our schools." Of this superb Atlas, the President of St. Mary's College says, "Indocti discant, ament miminisse periti." The Academy is furnished with a pair of Globes, for the solution of problems.

It is well known that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a teacher, is that endless variety of mental capacity he meets with among his boys. In some he sees reason elevated almost to intuition; in others degraded to mere instinct. This makes it extremely difficult always to discriminate with certainty between incapacity and negligence. The above course is intended to obviate this difficulty; for while it affords the fairest field for juvenile exertion and talent, it is, at the same time, suited to the lowest degree of industry and intellect. Boys, at school, discover a strong predilection for every thing novel in their studies, and are very apt to impose upon us by this strong seeming bent of inclination. We flatter ourselves that it is genius, and are always ready, and even forward to give it that name; but how often are we disappointed!—How often does all the promptitude, all the fire of our favorite pupil, turn out to be nothing more than the effervescence of an ephemeral and shallow curiosity! Yet it is said there is a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and that it is half the teacher's art to detect it. Indeed it is but to make the boy a mere drudge to push him forward in the studies for which he has neither relish nor capacity. Besides, this predominant faculty is perhaps never the same in any two boys in the same school; and if it is, it exists in such different degrees of heat and rapidity, that scarce two out of twenty are found capable of progressing together. If there does exist a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and if it is at all important to know it, what means are to be employed to make the discovery? Is the child to be entirely neglected, until this *vis vivida animi*, by the sheer ardor of its own intensity, lifts itself up above all the other powers of the mind, and beckons to us for culture and assistance?—Surely not. Are we to tie down the child to a single branch of study, say the digging up of definitions from a dictionary, and thus find a predominant faculty by making one—at the peril of all others? By no means.

W. S. requests the citizens of Pittsburgh to examine the above course, and see whether it be not well calculated to enrich the scholar's mind with general and correct views of almost all subjects; to enlarge, exercise and elevate his understanding; to furnish him with an infinite variety of words and phrases; to prepare him for the study of language and philosophy, and, in short, to lay a substantial and certain basis for future and higher studies. And of what greater acquisitions are boys of 10 or 12 years of age capable? Indeed the Universal Preceptor contains almost all concerning the arts and sciences that can be taught in any Academy, unless the teacher should proceed to experiment and to the examination of nature; but this, in a school of boys, is impracticable, except in a very limited degree. Now with all the varied knowledge of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, and the great work of Lavoisne, may we not hope that the predominant faculty in the mind of our pupil will ultimately attach itself to some peculiar and favorite branch, and that he himself will be thus borne forward in his studies with alacrity and success? How infinitely better prepared for our University is the boy with all this accession of knowledge, than he who cannot so much as tell where the Greeks and Romans lived, or even afford one a definition of the term Philosophy?

It is hoped this course is at least preparatory to the lessons and prelections of *Principal Bruce*. Let it be observed too that the study of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge, Butler, and Lavoisne, is not to interfere with the other equally useful branches, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geometry, Arithmetic, &c. All these likewise will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Blair allows two years for committing the Universal Preceptor; some of W. S's boys, however, shall have performed this task in about one third of that time. And for their present knowledge of its contents, W. S. would beg leave to refer to their parents, before whom he has had the pleasure of twice examining them. After a vacation of a month, the Academy will open on the 18th of August, when 10 or 12 more scholars may find admittance. The greatest attention will be paid to their attendance and good conduct, and all shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect. It is hoped that the superior utility of this course will be better illustrated at the intended quarterly examinations.

Academy in Mr. Church's house, next door to Dr. Agnew's, Wood street. Terms moderate.

July 25.—3t.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec 6.—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1823.

There are several masterly touches in the last Statesman, well calculated to keep up the "*confusion of ideas*" and to furnish the vigilant men with double instructions.

In a paragraph about Mr. Gregg's age, his friends are first rebuked for continuing to maintain that he "is exactly 65 years old," and are then charged with acknowledging that 65 is not his age!

In another article, the editor promises next week to *prove* by the "certificates of two respectable men of Orwigsburgh," that Gov. Hiester *did promise* that should Mr. Gregg be elected, the old officers would be reappointed. But, in compassion, no doubt, to the poor Greggites, the editor adds: "We hope for the honor of the state *it is untrue.*" What! *hope* that his two respectable men will *certify* a *falsehood* for the honor of the state! It may easily be imagined from this, what kind of certificates he is going to give us! and what importance should be attached to a charge made by him of publishing what is "*untrue.*"

And, in an article about the Lebanon 4th of July dinner party, of Gregg's friends, (who, it seems, put the intended Commander in Chief, Mr. Shulze, in terror of his life, by firing a piece of artillery!) it is said, "The party consisted of 108 men;" but, it is added "*of these* 130 *men,*" &c. How humiliating for the friends of Mr. Gregg!—*only one hundred and eight of them* to celebrate the day!—and, then again, how outrageous and horrible, for the very same numerous party of "*one hundred and thirty men*" to attack the brave commander in chief, all at one time, by firing off "a piece of artillery!" This beats Jack Falstaff's "eleven buckram men grown out of two," all hollow!

How to draw a conclusion.—Mr. Binns in summing up his evidence, to wit sundry old wives' stories, as to the age of Mr. Gregg, says: "These facts show most *conclusively*, that Mr. Gregg is *probably* three years older."

Washington County.—The editor of the Washington Examiner avers, that in nearly all the townships of Washington county, he knows great changes have taken place in favor of Mr Gregg; in some, where Mr. Findlay in 1920 had a majority of from 40 to 50, Mr. Gregg will certainly run a-head this fall. That paper contains a letter from a citizen of one of the townships, in which, after stating the favorable changes of opinion among his neighbors, the writer expresses the following independent sentiments:

"What can be done, will be done and ought to be done, as this is not a contest about who shall be governor, *but who shall have the power to make one.* In proportion as we value our constitution, inasmuch as we wish to see every department of our government firm, unbiassed, and dignified, let us set our face against every attempt to give one department any control over another—If legislative influence can procure the election of a governor, better give them at once the power to elect one, and destroy the check imposed by the constitution on their intemperate proceedings. As one of the people, let me have a share of the power, *in fact*, or else not at all—The people ought to scorn being puppets for legislative wire-workers."

From the People's Advocate.

LEBANON RIOT!!!

Lebanon, July 17, 1823.

To Lewis Deffebach, Esq Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, for the Young Men of the Northern Liberties.

DEAR SIR—We have just received and hasten to reply to your letter of the 14th instant, and in answer to your inquiry, "whether any serious riot occurred in Lebanon on the 4th instant, in which the property or person of Mr. Shulze was assailed by persons calling themselves the friends of Mr. Gregg, as stated in the "Observer" of the 14th instant," state, that the whole of the article published in the Columbian Observer of the 14th instant, headed "Revival of the Reign of Terror!" is a deliberate, malicious, and unqualified falsehood, not containing one single syllable of truth throughout the whole of it. So far from there being any riot or insult offered to the person or property of Mr Shulze, we declare, that with the exception of two or three persons huzzaing for Mr. Gregg, the conduct of the persons who celebrated the day, as his friends, was remarkable for the propriety and decorum of their behaviour toward him and all other of the citizens of this place.

MICHAEL MOSSER, President of the Meeting.

CONRAD BAYDOERFF, Vice-President.

Appointed by the friends of Andrew Gregg, at the celebration of the 4th of July.

John B. Mish, Secretary.

Matthias Blecher, Ass't Secretary.

Israel Embich,
John Weiser,
Samuel M'Culloch,
James S. Barnet of the firm of J. & Jas. S. Barnet,
Philip Embich,
David Heichhold,
Jos. Hartman,
Michael Fitchthorn,
Henry Hoppenhaver,
Rudolph Keinzel,
John Fortney,
John Heffelfinger,

James Quin,
Samuel Embich,
Isaac Nathans,
John A. Fisher,
William Quin,
John Clifton,
John W. Gleninger,
Christian Seavalley,
J. B. Weidman,
Henry Doebler,
Michael Valentine,
William Gougan,
William Keffelinger,
L. Rambler, sen.

Leonard Rambler, jun.

We, the subscribers, disinterested spectators, persons not at the meeting, certify that the above is a correct statement.

David Hank,
Samuel Mifflin, Pres't of Union Canal Com.

Alex. Provost,
Henry Woodward
Daniel Keller.

P. S. If thought necessary, we authorise you to publish this with the names appended thereto in addition to the names already given, we could furnish you with upwards of one hundred more names, but we do not think necessary.

Alderman Binns took a very particular interest in Mr. George Bryan's concerns some few months ago. Before the nomination at Harrisburgh, the Alderman set forth in strong terms the pretensions of Mr. Bryan to the Chief Magistracy: but when Mr. Shulze obtained the nomination, why the Alderman averred that he had been in *his favor* more than a year before.

But the modest and consistent Alderman did not stop here. He [illegible] for countenancing, by his silence, the report that he did not approve of the nomination of Mr. Shulze, and called upon him for an explicit contradiction—giving it be understood, that continued silence would be followed by the pains of proscription! Mr. Bryan however, stood and still stands, mute in the premises; and has been furthermore contumacious in refusing to dine with the *Shulze party* at Lancaster on the 4th of July.—*Chron.*

[We have heard of some attempts lately made by the patent folks to bolster up the pretensions of Mr. Shulze, at the expense of Mr. Bryan's reputation. Of this more anon.]

Age.—The patent fry of Printers keep up a wonderful clatter on this subject.

Binns says Andrew Gregg is too old for Governor, and John C. Calhoun is too young for President.

Simpson says the same.

Norvell affirms the same as to Gregg, but maintains that the age of Calhoun is the very thing. Binns says Crawford's age is the very thing. Simpson says, Gen. Jackson's age is the very thing.

Now Calhoun is said to be 42 years of age: Crawford 58: Jackson 64. The last is, therefore but one year younger than Mr Gregg; the next seven years, &c.—so that in "the best out of three," there turns out to be "much ado about nothing." Indeed, any one who reflects for a moment must be satisfied, that all this fuss about Mr. Gregg's age, is mere electioneering stuff and nonsense.

What was said in respect to Gov Hiester's age 6 years ago? Why, that he was superannuated, decrepid, obliged to hobble on crutches But, whenever the election is over we see him a hale, healthy old gentleman, sound and active in mind and limb. Nothing more is said about his age or infirmities.

The same dish is dealt up with respect to Mr. Gregg, that we had as to Gov Hiester 6 years ago. He is said to be too old, infirm, &c. As soon, however, as the election is over, nothing more will be heard upon these points.

What makes the attempt at deception still more palpable is, that Governor Hiester is represented, by his political opponents, as *five years younger this day than he was six years ago.* In 1817 they said he was seventy-five years old; in 1823 they say he is 70. Some of the veritable gentlemen who vouched for his age at the period first stated, do now maintain that Mr. Gregg is by ten years the oldest of the two. If, therefore, Gov. Hiester had been 75 in 1817, he would be 81 now; and if Mr. Gregg is ten years the elder, he must be 91 years of age!

But the youth of one of the Presidential candidates, is no more a real objection with the two who oppose him, than is the age of Mr. Gregg with the whole three. Each of them wants a man whom he can manage. They differ as to this with respect to the Presidential candidates, but every one agrees that of the two candidates for Governor. John Andrew Shulze is the individual who will submit to *management*. HE will bear the *bit kindly*.—*Har Chron.*

Decency. At Bellefonte on the morning of the 4th of July, a *paddy* was found placed at the Court-house, with a label on the hat of "*Federal Candidate.*" The eyes, nose, &c. were marked with printer's ink, thus plainly indicating that *it* was manufactured in a printing office. The Bellefonte Patriot occupies the only office of the kind in the town.

The scandalous expedients resorted to by the enemies of Mr. Gregg, to do him injury, recoil uniformly upon those who use them. The manufacturers of the effigy in this instance, found it so, and are pitifully trying to escape the odium incurred by their malice and folly.—*Har. Chron.*

KEY WEST.

Commodore Porter in a letter to a friend, says: "The importance of this station [Key West] appears daily more and more manifest to me, and in my opinion, it is of but little consequence who possesses Cuba, if we keep a force here; for we have the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico, all the commerce of which, as well as that from Jamaica and Cuba, is completely at our mercy.

"It is almost incredible the number of vessels that daily pass and repass, and it is wonderful, considering the strong temptation, that piracy existed in no greater degree than it did.

"Those to New Orleans pass very near this Island, and we have almost daily intercourse with them. I had no conception myself of the extent of our trade in this quarter, until I came here, and I am fully persuaded that this is the proper place from whence to give it protection. The government has made a small experiment, sufficient to prove the utility of an establishment here, and the country would act unwisely to abandon it. The place ought to be well fortified, of which it is very susceptible, and a respectable force, chiefly naval, should always be kept stationed here. There would then be nothing to be apprehended from pirates, or any other aggressors on our commerce or flag.

"It is to this sea what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean; and the one thousandth part of the money that has been expended on the one would make the other all that could be desired."

The Baltimore Patriot instances as a proof of the pressure of the times in that city among the poor, that females take in sewing from the clothing stores at the following prices, viz: Vests, for making, two dollars a dozen; summer roundabouts, twelve and a half cents a piece; and pantaloons from six and a quarter to twelve and a half cents.—*Wash. Gaz.*

It is now computed that 300,000 children are now receiving in Great Britain, the benefits of education, on the system of Bell and Lancaster.

In the island of [illegible] [illegible] two cents each, would sell in England for £17 13s 4d.

Indian Hostilities!

From the Missouri Republican, July 9.

It will be seen from the following extract from a letter of Gen. Ashley that a very serious misfortune has befallen that gentleman in his enterprizing expedition up the Missouri. We have learned from other sources that Col. Leavenworth with two hundred men and a party of the Missouri Fur Company, together with some of the Sioux and Soc warriors, have set out to avenge this bold insult to the American people.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ashley, dated "On board the keel boat Rocky Mountains, June 4th, 1823.

On the morning of the 2d inst. I was attacked by the Ricaree Indians, which terminated seriously on my part. The particulars of which I relate with feelings of the greatest sorrow and mortification. Previous to my arrival at their towns, from information I received from some gentlemen descending the river, I apprehended danger from them, and used as much precaution as the nature of my situation would admit. Not one of the Ricaree Indians did I see until I arrived at their towns, on the 30th of May; my boats were anchored about the middle of the river, and I went on shore with two men where I met some of the principal chiefs who pretended to be very friendly disposed towards us, and expressed a wish that I should trade with them.

Wishing to send a party through by land from that point to the Yellow Stone River, for which purpose forty or fifty horses were necessary, and having just received an express from Major Henry, sent for the purpose of desiring me to purchase all the horses I could on my way, I consented to send some goods on shore to exchange for horses, but proposed that the chiefs of the two towns would meet me on the sand beach, where a perfect understanding should take place before the barter commenced. After a long consultation among them, they appeared at the place proposed to hold the talk. I made them a small present, which appeared to please them very much; I then told them that I had understood that a difference had taken place between a party of their men and some of the Missouri Fur Company, that in consequence of which they might feel disposed to do me an injury, and went on to state what I supposed would be the consequences should they attempt it. They answered that the affray alluded to had caused angry feelings among them, but that those feelings had vanished; that they then considered the white people as their friends and would treat them as such.

A price for horses was proposed by me and agreed to by them; the exchange therefore commenced and on the evening of the 1st inst. I had completed my purchases and all things prepared for an early start the next morning. Late in the afternoon the principal chief of one of the towns sent me an invitation to visit him at his lodge; I hesitated for a moment, but at length concluded to accept it, as I did not wish them to know that I apprehended the least danger from them. I took with me my interpreter, and went to the lodge of the chief, where I was treated with every appearance of friendship by him, as well as several other chiefs who were present. The next morning just before day-light, I was informed that the Indians had killed one of my men, Aaron Stephens, and in all probability would attack the boats in a few minutes; arrangements were made to receive them; my party consisted of ninety men, forty of whom were selected to accompany me to the Yellow Stone river by land, and were encamped on the sand beach in charge of the horses.

About sun rise the Indians commenced a heavy and well directed fire from a line extending along the picketing of one of their towns and some broken ground adjoining, a distance of about six hundred yards. Seeing that some of the horses were killed and others wounded, as well as two or three men, I attempted to have the horses crossed to a sand bar about the middle of the river, over which the water was about three feet deep, but before any thing to effect that object could be done, the fire became very destructive, aimed principally at the men on shore. I ordered the anchor weighed and the boats put to shore, but the boatmen, with but few exceptions were so panic struck that they could not be got to execute the order. Two skiffs which would carry thirty men, were taken ashore for the embarcation of the men, but (I suppose) from a predetermination of the men on the beach not to give way to the Indians as long as there appeared the least probability of keeping their ground, not more than five of them made use of the large skiff, two of whom were wounded; the other skiff was taken to the opposite side of the river by two men, one of them mortally wounded.

I started the large skiff immediately back but unfortunately one of the men that worked it was shot down and by some means the skiff set a drift; by this time the most of the horses were killed or wounded and about half the men. I continued to make every effort to get the boats to shore but all in vain, although anchored not more than ninety feet out in the stream the most of the men swam to the boats, some of them when shot immediately sprang into the river and sunk. It was about fifteen minutes from the time the firing commenced until the surviving part of the men had embarked. The anchor of one of the boats was weighed, the cable of the other cut, and the boats dropped down the stream. Finding it impossible to pass the towns in the then situation of the men and boats, I directed them to be landed at the first timber, for the purpose of placing them and the men in a better situation of defence and to pass the towns, which would have been done without much risk; but to my great surprise and mortification, when my intentions were made known to the men I was informed that (with but few exceptions,) they would desert me, if I attempted it, and that however well the boats might be fortified they would not make a second attempt to pass without a large reinforcement.

The next morning they were drawn up, and a plan, which I had during the night thought of, by which I supposed we could safely pass the towns made known to them, but the principal part of them refused to assist me in its execution, consequently I had to fall back to where we could get some game and wait the aid of Maj. Henry's party at the Yellow Stone river to whom I sent an express.

My loss in killed and wounded is as follows:—

KILLED,	WOUNDED,
John Matthews,	Reese Gibson, since dead
John Collins,	Joseph Monas,
Aaron Stephens,	John Larrison,
James McDaniel,	Abraham Ricketts,
Westly Piper,	Robert Tucker,
George Flagar,	Joseph Thompson
Benjamin F. Sneed,	Jacob Miller,
James Penn, jr.	David McClane,
John Miller,	Hugh Glass,
John S. Gardner,	Auguste Dufrain,
Ellis Ogle,	Willis, (blackman) 11.
David Howard, 12.	

There are but two of the wounded in the least danger of dying, and I think with care they will recover. Never did men in my opinion act with more coolness and bravery than the most of them exposed on the sand beach. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] two towns are situated immediately in front of a large sand bar around which boats are obliged to pass, forming nearly a quarter or two thirds of a circle, with a diameter of a half a mile, partly covered with willows near the water's edge, at the upper part of the bar they have a breast work made of dry timber. The ground on the opposite side of the river about half way round the sand beach is from twelve to twenty feet above the surface of the water, the balance of the way, high broken hills and the river very narrow. They are about six hundred warriors, I think about three fourths of them are armed with London Fusils that carry a ball with great accuracy, and force, and which they use with as much expertness as any men I ever saw handle arms; those that have not guns use bows and arrows, war axes, &c. Knowing that some of the trading companies intended passing the Ricarees this summer and apprehending danger will probably bring up one or more six pounders; I expect and hope they will arrive about the time I receive aid from above."

Making money.—The National Advocate informs us, that doubloons of good gold and proper weight have been manufacted in the city of New York by some persons. They cost about $14 50, and sell for $16. The die has been taken from them by the police.

Nine reasons better than three.—The editor of the Bond of Union has received a note from a subscriber, giving *three* reasons for discontinuing his subscription, which were a wife and two children; the editor assigns nine reasons why he should *not* discontinue his subscription, which are his (the editor) having a wife and *eight* children.

Maryland Republican.

The treasurer of the American Bible Society received, during the month of June, $3,852 36 cents. The issues during the same month consisted of 2,340 bibles, and 1,919 testaments.

At the town of Bethel, in Ontario county, on the 4th of July, some persons having substituted a blacksmith's anvil for a piece of cannon, were engaged in firing it, when it burst, and one piece went through the abdomen of a Mr. James Free. Although dangerously wounded hopes are entertained for his recovery.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The Nashville Whig of the 23d ult. says—"The Hon. John Rhea has declined being a candidate for Congress, in the first district, at the ensuing election. The contest will therefore be between Mr. Blair and Mr. Tipton."

Mr. Gallatin and his son are at Washington City Mr. G. will shortly fix his residence at his old seat in Fayette county.

Foreign.

English papers to the 16th June have been received at New York. Letters in the London papers state, that the King of Spain departed from Seville on the 27th May, escorted by 9,000 militia and 5,000 regulars, for Cadiz. Paris papers of the 12th contradict this, and say the inhabitants and troops at Seville will not suffer the king to be removed contrary to his inclination. Nothing else of any importance is noticed.

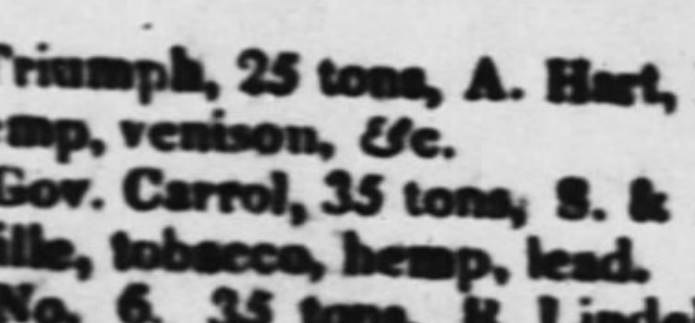
From South America.—Maracaybo is stated to have fallen into the hands of the Patriot Colombian forces, after some hard fighting.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tidings, Mr. THOMAS CARR, to Miss GRACE HOLMES, both of this city.

Died,

On the 22d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNEN, wife of John Hannen, Esq. of this city aged 41 years.



Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

July 24. Keel Boat Henry, 35 tons, A. Hart, owner, Dickey, master, from Cincinnati, bacon, hemp, &c.

—. K. B. Triumph, 25 tons, A. Hart, M'Clain, Cincinnati, hemp, venison, &c.

30. K. B. Gov. Carrol, 35 tons, S. & A. Hart, Todd, Louisville, tobacco, hemp, lead.

—. K. B. No. 6. 35 tons, R. Lindell & Co. Carnagay, Louisville, lead, tobacco. (☞ This boat made the trip up from Louisville in 27 days —2½ days from Wheeling.)

DEPARTED.

July 24. Keel Boat Dandy, 25 tons, Halderman, Black, for Cincinnati, dry goods, &c.

27. K. B. ——, Young, Miller, for Nashville, dry goods, &c.

31. K. B Gen. Jackson, 35 tons, A. & S. Hart, Dickey, Louisville, dry goods.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Louisville, Ky. in flat boats	20 cts. per 100 lb.	
Cincinnati	" 18	"
Wheeling	" 15	"
Louisville, in keel boats	50	"
Cincinnati	" 45	"
Maysville	" 37½	"
Wheeling	" 20	"

Our rivers are now in good navigable order, and from recent rains we may calculate that they will be at least as high for several weeks. The passage to Wheeling is two days, to Louisville ten days.

HATTERS

Are respectfully informed that there is for Sale at

David Logan's Warehouse,

Corner of Water and Ferry-Streets,

PITTSBURGH:

Prime Nutria, in skins,

CUT NUTRIA, by the pound,
Camel's Hair,
Prime Russia Hare, carroted backs,
Russia Hare Skins, and hat linings.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cotton, by the bale, Writing Paper, Safes, Sifters, Wire Fenders, Iron Wire, Augers, Window Glass, &c.

August 1—3t*

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A Stated meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at their warehouse on Tuesday, August [illegible], [illegible] P. M

Geo. G. Wright, Sec'y.

[illegible]

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

TO BE HAD AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street.

Aug. 1—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.

J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1823.

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, at the Monongahela Bridge, and left with the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 23d of July last

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

fourteen hands high, six years old, with a star in his forehead and some small saddle marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

James Johnston.

August 1, 1823. 3t

NOTICE.

LEVI HEADLOCK, of Vevay, Indiana, supposed to be now in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, is requested to call at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, where he will hear of a circumstance of importance to him.

Aug. 1, 1823.

Just Published,

And for Sale by

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the *Appropriation* which is the nature of *Saving Faith*, stated and illustrated: in several Discourses. By John Anderson, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in the Associate Congregations of Mill Creek, and Racoon, near Pittsburgh. Third Edition.

July 25.—3t

TRINITY CHURCH

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being authorised by the Vestry of Trinity Church to dispose of the building, commonly called the ROUND CHURCH, and the lot of ground on which it is built, offer for sale on very accomodating terms, all that valuable

Lot of Ground,

and improvements, bounded by Liberty, Wood and sixth streets. As the property is in the most public part of the city, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description of it. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to apply to either of the subscribers.

Peter Mowry,
George Poe, jr.
Abner Barker.

July 25, 3t*

Life of Scott.

THE Life of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, D. D. Rector of Aston-Sanford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts from his Letters. By John Scott, A. M.—Second Boston edition.

Just Received by

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Also,

A large assortment of

Juvenile and Toy Books,

Suitable for Sabbath Schools.

July 25, 1823.—3t.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.

Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Rests; Tin in Boxes, Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on

Saturday, the 9th day of August

next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain Messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing one hundred and ninety-four acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Samuel Dilworth, William Whitesides, and lands claimed by John Wallace, and others, situate and being in the Township of Ross, in the said county, late the estate of Andrew Jack, deceased.

L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t.

FLOUR,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.

Corner of Market & Water Sts.

July 25 3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1823.

There are several masterly touches in the last Statesman, well calculated to keep up the "confusion of ideas" and to furnish the vigilant men with double instructions.

In a paragraph about Mr. Gregg's age, his friends are first rebuked for continuing to maintain that he "is exactly 65 years old," and are then charged with acknowledging that 65 is not his age!

In another article, the editor promises next week to *prove* by the "certificates of two respectable men of Orwigsburgh," that Gen. Hiester did promise that should Mr. Gregg be elected, the old officers would be reappointed. But, in compassion, no doubt, to the poor Greggites, the editor adds: "We hope for the honor of the state *it is untrue*." What! *hope* that his two respectable men will *certify* a *falsehood* for the honor of the state! It may easily be imagined from this, what kind of certificates he is going to give us! and what importance should be attached to a charge made by him of publishing what is "*untrue*."

And, in an article about the Lebanon 4th of July dinner party, of Gregg's friends, (who, it seems, put the intended Commander in Chief, Mr. Shulze, in terror of his life, by firing a piece of artillery!) it is said, 'The party consisted of 108 men;" but, it is added "*of these* 130 *men*," &c. How humiliating for the friends of Mr. Gregg!—*only one hundred and eight* of them to celebrate the day!—and, then again, how outrageous and horrible, for the very same numerous party of "*one hundred and thirty men*" to attack the brave commander in chief, all at one time, by firing off "a piece of artillery!" This beats Jack Falstaff's "eleven buckram men grown out of two," all hollow!

How to draw a conclusion.—Mr. Binns in summing up his evidence, to wit sundry old wives' stories, as to the age of Mr Gregg, says: "These facts show most *conclusively*, that Mr. Gregg is *probably* three years older."

Washington County.—The editor of the Washington Examiner avers, that in nearly all the townships of Washington county, he knows great changes have taken place in favor of Mr Gregg; in some, where Mr. Findlay in 1820 had a majority of from 40 to 50, Mr. Gregg will certainly run a-head this fall. That paper contains a letter from a citizen of one of the townships, in which, after stating the favorable changes of opinion among his neighbors, the writer expresses the following independent sentiments:

"What can be done, will be done and *ought* to be done, as this is not a contest about who shall be governor, *but who shall have the power to make one.* In proportion as we value our constitution, inasmuch as we wish to see every department of our government firm, unbiassed, and dignified, let us set our face against every attempt to give one department any control over another—If legislative influence can procure the election of a governor, better give them at once the power to elect one, and destroy the check imposed by the constitution on their intemperate proceedings. As one of the people, let me have a share of the power, in *fact*, or else not at all—The people ought to scorn being puppets for legislative wire-workers."

From the People's Advocate.

LEBANON RIOT!!!

Lebanon, July 17, 1823.

To Lewis Deffebach, Esq Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, for the Young Men of the Northern Liberties.

DEAR SIR—We have just received and hasten to reply to your letter of the 14th instant, and in answer to your inquiry, "whether any serious riot occurred in Lebanon on the 4th instant, in which the property or person of Mr. Shulze was assailed by persons calling themselves the friends of Mr. Gregg, as stated in the "Observer" of the 14th instant," state, that the whole of the article published in the Columbian Observer of the 14th instant, headed "Revival of the Reign of Terror!" is a deliberate, malicious, and unqualified falsehood, not containing one single syllable of truth throughout the whole of it. So far from there being any riot or insult offered to the person or property of Mr Shulze, we declare, that with the exception of two or three persons huzzaing for Mr. Gregg, the conduct of the persons who celebrated the day, as his friends, was remarkable for the propriety and decorum of their behaviour toward him and all other of the citizens of this place.

MICHAEL MOSSER, President of the Meeting.
CONRAD REINOEHL, Vice-President.
Appointed by the friends of Andrew Gregg, at the celebration of the 4th of July.
John B Mish, Secretary.
Matthias Blocher, Ass't Secretary.

Israel Embich,
John Weiser,
Samuel M'Culloch,
James S. Barnet of the firm of J. & Jas. S. Barnet,
Philip Embich,
David Heichhold,
Jos. Hartman,
Michael Fitchthorn,
Henry Hoppenhaver,
Rudolph Keinzel,
John Fortney,
John Heffelfinger,
James Quin,
Samuel Embick,
Isaac Nathans,
John A. Fisher,
William Quin,
John Clifton,
John W. Gloninger,
Christian Snavaley,
J. B. Weidman,
Henry Doebler,
Michael Valentine,
William Gonges,
William Keffelfinger,
L. Rambler, sen.
Leonard Rambler, jun.

We, the subscribers, disinterested spectators, persons not at the meeting, certify that the above is a correct statement.

David Rank,
Samuel Mifflin, Pres't of Union Canal Com.
Alex. Provost,
Henry Woodward
Daniel Keller.

P. S. If thought necessary, we authorize you to publish this with the names appended thereto in addition to the names already given, we could furnish you with upwards of one hundred more names, but we do not think necessary.

Alderman Binns took a very particular interest in Mr. George Bryan's concerns some few months ago. Before the nomination at Harrisburgh, the Alderman set forth in strong terms the pretensions of Mr. Bryan to the Chief Magistracy: but when Mr. Shulze obtained the nomination, why the Alderman averred that he had been in *his favor* more than a year before.

But the modest and consistent Alderman did not stop here. He catechised Mr. Bryan for countenancing, by his silence, the report that he did not approve of the nomination of Mr. Shulze, and called upon him for an explicit contradiction.—giving it be understood, that continued silence would be followed by the pains of proscription! Mr. Bryan however, stood and still stands, mute in the premises; and has been furthermore contumacious in refusing to dine with the *Shulze party* at Lancaster on the 4th of July.—*Chron.*

[We have heard of some attempts lately made by the patent folks to bolster up the pretensions of Mr. Shulze, at the expense of Mr. Bryan's reputation. Of this more anon.]

Age.—The patent fry of Printers keep up a wonderful clatter on this subject.

Binns says Andrew Gregg is too *old* for Governor, and John C. Calhoun is too *young* for President.

Simpson says the same.

Nervell affirms the same as to Gregg, but maintains that the age of Calhoun is the very thing Binns says Crawford's age is the very thing. Simpson says, Gen. Jackson's age is the very thing.

Now Calhoun is said to be 42 years of age: Crawford 58: Jackson 64 The last is, therefore but one year younger than Mr Gregg; the next seven years, &c —so that in "the best out of three," there turns out to be "much ado about nothing." Indeed, any one who reflects for a moment must be satisfied, that all this fuss about Mr. Gregg's age, is mere electioneering stuff and nonsense.

What was said in respect to Gen Hiester's age 6 years ago? Why, that he was superannuated, decrepid, obliged to hobble on crutches But, whenever the election is over we see him a hale, healthy old gentleman, sound and active in mind and limb. Nothing more is said about his age or infirmities.

The same dish is dealt up with respect to Mr. Gregg, that we had as to Gen Hiester 6 years ago. He is said to be too old, infirm, &c. As soon, however, as the election is over, nothing more will be heard upon these points.

What makes the attempt at deception still more palpable is, that Governor Hiester is represented, by his political opponents, as *five years younger this day than he was six years ago*. In 1817 they said he was seventy-five years old; in 1823 they say he is 70. Some of the veritable gentlemen who vouched for his age at the period first stated, do now maintain that Mr. Gregg is by ten years the oldest of the two. If, therefore, Gov. Hiester had been 75 in 1817, he would be 81 now; and if Mr. Gregg is ten years the elder, he must be 91 years of age!

But the youth of one of the Presidential candidates, is no more a real objection with the two who oppose him, than is the age of Mr. Gregg with the whole three. Each of them wants a man whom he can *manage*. They differ as to this with respect to the Presidential candidates, but every one agrees that of the two candidates for Governor, John Andrew Shulze is the individual who will submit to *management*. HE will bear the *bit kindly*.—*Har Chron.*

Decency. At Bellefonte on the morning of the 4th of July, a *paddy* was found placed at the Court-house, with a label on the hat of "*Federal Candidate.*" The eyes, nose, &c. were marked with printer's ink, thus plainly indicating that it was manufactured in a printing office. The Bellefonte Patriot occupies the only office of the kind in the town.

The scandalous expedients resorted to by the enemies of Mr. Gregg, to do him injury, recoil uniformly upon those who use them. The manufacturers of the effigy in this instance, found it so, and are pitifully trying to escape the odium incurred by their malice and folly.—*Har. Chron.*

KEY WEST.

Commodore Porter in a letter to a friend, says: "The importance of this station [Key West] appears daily more and more manifest to me, and in my opinion, it is of but little consequence who possesses Cuba, if we keep a force here; for we have the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico, all the commerce of which, as well as that from Jamaica and Cuba, is completely at our mercy.

"It is almost incredible the number of vessels that daily pass and repass, and it is wonderful, considering the strong temptation, that piracy existed in no greater degree than it did.

"Those to New Orleans pass very near this Island, and we have almost daily intercourse with them. I had no conception myself of the extent of our trade in this quarter, until I came here, and I am fully persuaded that this is the proper place from whence to give it protection. The government has made a small experiment, sufficient to prove the utility of an establishment here, and the country would act unwisely to abandon it. The place ought to be well fortified, of which it is very susceptible, and a respectable force, chiefly naval, should always be kept stationed here. There would then be nothing to be apprehended from pirates, or any other aggressors on our commerce or flag.

"It is to this sea what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean; and the one thousandth part of the money that has been expended on the one would make the other all that could be desired."

The Baltimore Patriot instances as a proof of the pressure of the times in that city among the poor, that females take in sewing from the clothing stores at the following prices, viz: Vests, for making, two dollars a dozen; summer roundabouts, twelve and a half cents a piece and pantaloons from six and a quarter to twelve and a half cents.—*Wash. Gaz.*

It is now computed that 200,000 children, are now receiving in Great Britain, the benefits of education, on the system of Bell and Lancaster.

In the Island of St. Miguel, a single orange tree has produced 20,000 Oranges, which at two cents each, would sell in England for £17 13s 4d.

Indian Hostilities!

From the Missouri Republican, July 9.

It will be seen from the following extract from a letter of Gen. Ashley that a very serious misfortune has befallen that gentleman in his enterprizing expedition up the Missouri. We have learned from other sources that Col. Leavenworth with two hundred men and a party of the Missouri Fur Company, together with some of the Sioux and Soc warriors, have set out to avenge this bold insult to the American people.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ashley, dated "On board the keel boat Rocky Mountains, June 4th, 1823.

On the morning of the 2d inst. I was attacked by the Ricaree Indians, which terminated seriously on my part. The particulars of which I relate with feelings of the greatest sorrow and mortification. Previous to my arrival at their towns, from information I received from some gentlemen descending the river, I apprehended danger from them, and used as much precaution as the nature of my situation would admit. Not one of the Ricaree Indians did I see until I arrived at their towns, on the 30th of May; my boats were anchored about the middle of the river, and I went on shore with two men where I met some of the principal chiefs who pretended to be very friendly disposed towards us, and expressed a wish that I should trade with them.

Wishing to send a party through by land from that point to the Yellow Stone River, for which purpose forty or fifty horses were necessary, and having just received an express from Major Henry, sent for the purpose of desiring me to purchase all the horses I could on my way, I consented to send some goods on shore to exchange for horses, but proposed that the chiefs of the two towns would meet me on the sand beach, where a perfect understanding should take place before the barter commenced. After a long consultation among them, they appeared at the place proposed to hold the talk. I made them a small present, which appeared to please them very much; I then told them that I had understood that a difference had taken place between a party of their men and some of the Missouri Fur Company, that in consequence of which they might feel disposed to do me an injury, and went on to state what I supposed would be the consequences should they attempt it. They answered that the affray alluded to had caused angry feelings among them, but that those feelings had vanished; that they then considered the white people as their friends and would treat them as such.

A price for horses was proposed by me and agreed to by them; the exchange therefore commenced and on the evening of the 1st inst. I had completed my purchases and all things prepared for an early start the next morning. Late in the afternoon the principal chief of one of the towns sent me an invitation to visit him at his lodge; I hesitated for a moment, but at length concluded to accept it, as I did not wish them to know that I apprehended the least danger from them. I took with me my interpreter, and went to the lodge of the chief, where I was treated with every appearance of friendship by him, as well as several other chiefs who were present. The next morning just before day-light, I was informed that the Indians had killed one of my men, Aaron Stephens, and in all probability would attack the boats in a few minutes; arrangements were made to receive them; my party consisted of ninety men, forty of whom were selected to accompany me to the Yellow Stone river by land, and were encamped on the sand beach in charge of the horses.

About sun rise the Indians commenced a heavy and well directed fire from a line extending along the picketing of one of their towns and some broken ground adjoining, a distance of about six hundred yards. Seeing that some of the horses were killed and others wounded, as well as two or three men, I attempted to have the horses crossed to a sand bar about the middle of the river, over which the water was about three feet deep, but before any thing to effect that object could be done, the fire became very destructive, aimed principally at the men on shore. I ordered the anchor weighed and the boats put to shore, but the boatmen, with but few exceptions were so panic struck that they could not be got to execute the order. Two skiffs which would carry thirty men, were taken ashore for the embarcation of the men, but (I suppose) from a predetermination of the men on the beach not to give way to the Indians as long as there appeared the least probability of keeping their ground, not more than five of them made use of the large skiff, two of whom were wounded; the other skiff was taken to the opposite side of the river by two men, one of them mortally wounded.

I started the large skiff immediately back but unfortunately one of the men that worked it was shot down and by some means the skiff set a drift; by this time the most of the horses were killed or wounded and about half the men. I continued to make every effort to get the boats to shore but all in vain, although anchored not more than ninety feet out in the stream the most of the men swam to the boats, some of them when shot immediately sprang into the river and sunk. It was about fifteen minutes from the time the firing commenced until the surviving part of the men had embarked. The anchor of one of the boats was weighed, the cable of the other cut, and the boats dropped down the stream. Finding it impossible to pass the towns in the then situation of the men and boats, I directed them to be landed at the first timber, for the purpose of placing them and the men in a better situation of defence and to pass the towns, which would have been done without much risk; but to my great surprise and mortification, when my intentions were made known to the men I was informed that (with but few exceptions,) they would desert me, if I attempted it, and that however well the boats might be fortified they would not make a second attempt to pass without a large reinforcement.

The next morning they were drawn up, and a plan, which I had during the night thought of, by which I supposed we could safely pass the towns made known to them, but the principal part of them refused to assist me in its execution, consequently I had to fall back to where we could get some game and wait the aid of Maj. Henry's party at the Yellow Stone river to whom I sent an express.

My loss in killed and wounded is as follows:—

KILLED,	WOUNDED,
John Matthews,	Reese Gibson, since dead
John Collins,	Joseph Monsa,
Aaron Stephens,	John Larrison,
James McDaniel,	Abraham Ricketts,
Westly Piper;	Robert Tucker,
George Flager,	Joseph Thompson
Benjamin F. Sneed,	Jacob Miller,
James Penn, jr.	David McClane,
John Miller,	Hugh Glass,
John S. Gardner,	Auguste Dufrain,
Ellis Ogle,	Willis, (blackman) 11.
David Howard, 12.	

There are but two of the wounded in the least danger of dying, and I think with care they will recover. Never did men in my opinion act with more coolness and bravery than the most of those exposed on the sand beach. A constant fire was kept up by us, but from the advantageous situation of the Indians but little execution by it was done. Five or six Indians were seen to fall on the sand beach, I suppose they lost six or eight killed. The situation of their towns, numbers, &c. make them a formidable enemy to traders ascending the river. Their two towns are situated immediately in front of a large sand bar around which boats are obliged to pass, forming nearly a quarter or two thirds of a circle, with a diameter of a half a mile, partly covered with willows near the warter's edge, at the upper part of the bar they have a breast work made of dry timber. The ground on the opposite side of the river about half way round the sand beach is from twelve to twenty feet above the surface of the water, the balance of the way, high broken hills and the river very narrow. They are about six hundred warriors, I think about three fourths of them are armed with London Fusils that carry a ball with great accuracy, and force, and which they use with as much expertness as any men I ever saw handle arms; those that have not guns use bows and arrows, war axes, &c. Knowing that some of the trading companies intended passing the Ricarees this summer and apprehending danger will probably bring up one or more six pounders; I expect and hope they will arrive about the time I receive aid from above."

Making money.—The National Advocate informs us, that doubloons of good gold and proper weight have been manufacted in the city of New York by some persons. They cost about $14 50, and sell for $16 The die has been taken from them by the police.

Nine reasons better than three.—The editor of the Bond of Union has received a note from a subscriber, giving *three* reasons for discontinuing his subscription, which were a wife and two children; the editor assigns nine reasons why he should *not* discontinue his subscription, which are his (the editor) having a wife and *eight* children. *Maryland Republican.*

The treasurer of the American Bible Society received, during the month of June, $3,852 36 cents. The issues during the same month consisted of 2,340 bibles, and 1,919 testaments.

At the town of Bethel, in Ontario county, on the 4th of July, some persons having substituted a blacksmith's anvil for a piece of cannon, were engaged in firing it, when it burst, and one piece went through the abdomen of a Mr. James Free. Although dangerously wounded hopes are entertained for his recovery.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The Nashville Whig of the 23d ult. says—"The Hon. John Rhae has declined being a candidate for Congress, in the first district at the ensuing election. The contest will therefore be between Mr. Blair and Mr. Tipton."

Mr. Gallatin and his son are at Washington City Mr. G. will shortly fix his residence at his old seat in Fayette county.

Foreign.

English papers to the 16th June have been received at New York. Letters in the London papers state, that the King of Spain departed from Seville on the 27th May, escorted by 9,000 militia and 5,000 regulars, for Cadiz. Paris papers of the 12th contradict this, and say the inhabitants and troops at Seville will not suffer the king to be removed contrary to his inclination. Nothing else of any importance is noticed.

From South America.—Maracaybo is stated to have fallen into the hands of the Patriot Colombian forces, after some hard fighting.

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tidings, Mr. THOMAS CARR, to Miss GRACE HOLMES, both of this city.

Died,

On the 22d inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNEN, wife of John Hannen, Esq. of this city aged 41 years.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED

July 24. Keel Boat Henry, 35 tons, A. Hart, owner, Dickey, master, from Cincinnati, bacon, hemp, &c.

— K. B. Triumph, 25 tons, A. Hart, M'Clain, Cincinnati, hemp, venison, &c.

30. K. B. Gov. Carrol, 35 tons, S. & A. Hart, Todd, Louisville, tobacco, hemp, lead.

—. K. B. No. 6. 35 tons, R Lindell & Co. Carnagay, Louisville, lead, tobacco (☞ This boat made the trip up from Louisville in 27 days —2½ days from Wheeling)

DEPARTED.

July 24. Keel Boat Dandy, 25 tons, Halderman, Black, for Cincinnati, dry goods, &c.

27. K. B. ———, Young, Miller, for Nashville, dry goods, &c.

31. K. B Gen. Jackson, 35 tons, A. & S. Hart, Dickey, Louisville, dry goods.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To Louisville, Ky. in flat boats		20 cts.	per 100 lb.
Cincinnati	"	18	"
Wheeling	"	15	"
Louisville, in keel boats		50	"
Cincinnati	"	45	"
Maysville	"	37½	"
Wheeling	"	20	"

Our rivers are now in good navigable order, and from recent rains we may calculate that they will be at least as high for several weeks. The passage to Wheeling is two days, to Louisville ten days.

HATTERS

Are respectfully informed that there is for Sale at
David Logan's Warehouse,
Corner of Water and Ferry-Streets,
PITTSBURGH:
Prime Nutria, in skins,
CUT NUTRIA, by the pound,
Camel's Hair,
Prime Russia Hare, carroted backs,
Russia Hare Skins, and hat linings.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Cotton, by the bale, Writing Paper, Safes, Sifters, Wire Fenders, Iron Wire, Augers, Window Glass, &c.
August 1.—3t*

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A Stated meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at their warehouse on Tuesday, August 5th, precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M

Geo. G. Wright, Sec'y.

July 25, 1823.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.
Aug. 1—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE company which has been manufacturing Glass under the title of *Fielding & Impson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—The unclosed accounts shall be settled by both partners.

J. H. Fielding,
William Impson.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1823.

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, at the Monongabela Bridge, and left with the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 23d of July last

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

fourteen hands high, six years old, with a star in his forehead and some small saddle marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

James Johnston.

August 1, 1823. 3t

NOTICE.

LEVI HEADLOCK, of Vevay, Indiana, supposed to be now in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, is requested to call at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, where he will hear of a circumstance of importance to him.

Aug. 1, 1823.

Just Published,

And for Sale by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the *Appropriation* which is the nature of *Saving Faith*, stated and illustrated: in several Discourses. By John Anderson, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in the Associate Congregations of Mill Creek, and Racoon, near Pittsburgh. Third Edition.

July 25.—3t

TRINITY CHURCH

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being authorized by the Vestry of Trinity Church to dispose of the building, commonly called the ROUND CHURCH, and the lot of ground on which it is built, offer for sale on very accomodating terms, all that valuable

Lot of Ground,

and improvements, bounded by Liberty, Wood and sixth streets. As the property is in the most public part of the city, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description of it. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to apply to either of the subscribers.

Peter Mowry,
George Poe, jr.
Abner Barker.

July 25, 3t*

Life of Scott.

THE Life of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, D. D. Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts from his Letters. By John Scott, A. M.—Second Boston edition.

Just Received by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Also,
A large assortment of
Juvenile and Toy Books,
Suitable for Sabbath Schools.
July 25, 1823.—3t.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
***STILLS*, of all sizes,**
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Rests; Tin in Boxes, Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on

Saturday, the 9th day of August

next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain Messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing one hundred and ninety-four acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Samuel Dilworth, William Whitesides, and lands claimed by John Wallace, and others; situate and being in the Township of Ross, in the said county, late the estate of Andrew Jack deceased.

L. Stewart,
Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t.

FLOUR,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Steele & Co.
Corner of Market & Water Sts.

July 11 3t.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman.

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

[illegible] old stand, corner of Wood and Third streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh,

On Monday the 4th day of August next:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Andrew Wilson*, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of lots laid out by George Miltenberger, No. 6, (being part of lots marked on General Woods' plan of Pittsburgh, No. 470 and 469,) fronting on Smithfield street twenty feet, and extending Eastwardly a parallel line with Seventh-street, one hundred and ten feet to Miltenberger's Alley; along said alley twenty feet, thence one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house: Subject to the annual ground rent of ninety dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Andrew Wilson, at the suit of *W. Forward and James S. Craft.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Mark Stackhouse*, of, in and to four certain pieces or lots of ground in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: one of them being part of Lot No. 301: beginning on Third-street, at the corner of Lot No. 302, and running thence along the line of the said Lot, Northwardly a parallel line with Grant street 169 feet, or thereabouts, to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street, Eastwardly thirty-six feet nine inches, to Mahlon Rogers' line; thence by the said line Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts; thence Eastwardly a parallel line with Third street, six feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts, to Third street; and thence Westwardly by Third street, 42 feet 7 inches, to the place of beginning: On which are erected a large two story brick house and brick kitchen, and a two story frame house—One other of them, being situate in O'Hara's Extension of Pittsburgh, on the East side of Grant street: Beginning at the corner of Third and Grant streets, and running along Third street Eastwardly 30 feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street 50 feet; thence Westwardly a parallel line with Third street 30 feet, to Grant street; and thence by Grant street Northwardly 50 feet, to the beginning; on which are erected 2 two story frame houses, subject to a yearly ground rent of forty dollars. The remaining two of them being two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, marked in O'Harra's Extension aforesaid, No. 23 and 24: bounded by Third street; by Lot No. 25, 4, 5, and by Lot No. 22. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mark Stackhouse, at the suit of *James O'Harra's Executors.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Marshall Jones*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in St. Clair township, on the South side of the Monongahela river, marked in the plan of the Coal Hill Lots, No. 56; bounded on the North by the Road or by lots of the heirs of John Ormsby; on the East by Lot No. 57; on the South by Manor Land, and on the West by Lot No. 55; containing in breadth about eight perches, and extending in length from the Road or Ormsby's ground to High street or the Manor Land, on which said lot is erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Marshall Jones, at the suit of *W. A. Nelson and Thomas Stewart.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David Irwin*, of, in and to part of Lot No. 281 in the City of Pittsburgh: Beginning on Third street, at the corner of Lot No. 282, thence along Third street about twenty feet to another part of said Lot No. 281, formerly conveyed to Nathan Scothorn; thence parallel to the line of Lot No. 282 eighty feet, to ground formerly conveyed to Wm. Gamble; thence parallel to Third street about twenty feet to Lot No. 282; thence by line of said Lot No. 282 to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said David Irwin, at the suit of *William Gamble.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Evans*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 152, in Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Redout Alley and Front street, running south 71 feet 5 inches, to the corner of the boiler house of the Steam Mill, thence by the boiler house westwardly 42 feet and 6 inches, to the N. W. corner of the same; thence southwardly by the boiler house 10 feet 9 inches; thence westwardly a parallel line with Water street, to line of No. 151; thence northwardly by said lot to Front street, and thence by Front street to the beginning: on which are erected a two story brick house and other buildings.—*ALSO*, to the other part of lot No. 152, bounded by the above described portion of said lot, by Redout alley, by lot No. 151, and by Water street; being sixty feet on Water street, &c: on which are erected a two story stone Steam Mill, boiler house, store house, &c.—*ALSO*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 124, in Pittsburgh; bounded by lot No. 125, by an alley, by part of said lot No. 124, and by Liberty street, containing in front 50 feet, and extending back 112 feet, more or less; on which are erected four frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Evans, at the suit of *J. B. Trevor.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Ephraim Jordan*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of East Liberty, in the County of Allegheny, marked in Jacob Negley's plan of said Town, No. 58; bounded by and fronting on the Turnpike Road, about one hundred and twenty feet, and extending back about two hundred and eighty feet, more or less; on which there is erected a two story brick house, 46 feet by 20, a brick kitchen and a frame stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Ephraim Jordon, at the suit of *Jacob Negley.*

ALSO——By virtue of a pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to sale as aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *David Steele*, of, in and to a certain piece or tract of land, situate in St. Clair Township, bounded by lands of the heirs of James Kearns, dec'd. by Thomas Steele, by James Frew, Henry Harger and David Frew; containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less; on which are erected one log dwelling house and kitchen, a log stable and other buildings, and about fifty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Steele, at the suit of *Thomas Hulings.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, Junior, of, in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz:—One tract called "Aurora,"—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land, thence by the same north 58 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches, to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south 30 degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty-eight degrees east, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning: containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M. Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of landcleared.—*ALSO*,—One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land; thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 degrees west 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty-eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of *J. & G. Lindenberger.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Mary Sturgeon*, (being a life estate) of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, No. 387, bounded by Wood street, Fifth Street, by lot No. 388, and by Diamond Alley; on which are erected a two story brick house and brick kitchen, and several other frame and log buildings—And *ALSO*, of, in and to lot No. 388, bounded by lot No. 387, by Diamond Alley, by lot No. 389, and by Fifth street; on which are erected several log and frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mary Sturgeon, at the suit of *Brown & Scott* and others, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING VERY *VALUABLE PROPERTY*

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 37 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin [illegible]err and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in Florence under the firm of AND'W. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond,
Gen. J. Coffee,
James Jackson, } *Florence.*
John Simpson,
George Boggs, Jr.
John C. Bucklin,
Hite and Ormsby, } *Louisville.*
John Bustard,
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. } *Lexington.*
James Weir,
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris.*
Rich'd. Ashurst,
Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. } *Philadelphia*
James Arrot.
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va,*
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, } *Pittsburgh*
Samuel K. Page,
Wm. D. Jones & Co. } *Cincinnati*
Keating & Bell,
J. & R. Woods, } *Nashville.*
R. T. & J. Walker,
Gordon, Grant & Co. } *New Orleans.*
Dicks, Hooker, & Co.

July 11, 1823.—1m

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables.

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON Jr.

Pittsburgh Feb 5 1823.—tf

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen in the year 1807 on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R J Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract.

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also.

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 25[illegible], 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,

may 17 *Committee*

S. S. ROBERTS, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3m.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz.—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

DOCT^R. DYOTT'S
AntiBilious
PILLS.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb 28 1823—w12

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 [illegible]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY, AND PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

at the old stand, corner of Wood and Third streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh,

On Monday the 4th day of August next:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Andrew Wilson*, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of lots laid out by George Miltenberger, No. 6, (being part of lots marked on General Woods' plan of Pittsburgh, No. 470 and 469,) fronting on Smithfield street twenty feet, and extending Eastwardly a parallel line with Seventh-street, one hundred and ten feet to Miltenberger's Alley; along said alley twenty feet, thence one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house: Subject to the annual ground rent of ninety dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Andrew Wilson, at the suit of *W. Forward and James S. Craft.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Mark Stackhouse*, of, in and to four certain pieces or lots of ground in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: one of them being part of Lot No. 301: beginning on Third-street, at the corner of Lot No. 302, and running thence along the line of the said Lot, Northwardly a parallel line with Grant street 169 feet, or thereabouts, to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street, Eastwardly thirty-six feet nine inches, to Mahlon Rogers' line; thence by the said line Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts; thence Eastwardly a parallel line with Third street, six feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts, to Third street; and thence Westwardly by Third street, 42 feet 7 inches, to the place of beginning: On which are erected a large two story brick house and brick kitchen, and a two story frame house—One other of them, being situate in O'Hara's Extension of Pittsburgh, on the East side of Grant street: Beginning at the corner of Third and Grant streets, and running along Third street Eastwardly 30 feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street 50 feet; thence Westwardly a parallel line with Third street 30 feet, to Grant street; and thence by Grant street Northwardly 50 feet, to the beginning: on which are erected 2 two story frame houses, subject to a yearly ground rent of forty dollars. The remaining two of them being two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, marked in O'Harra's Extension aforesaid, No. 23 and 24: bounded by Third street; by Lot No. 25, 4, 5, and by Lot No. 22. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mark Stackhouse, at the suit of *James O'Harra's Executors.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Marshall Jones*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in St. Clair township, on the South side of the Monongahela river, marked in the plan of the Coal Hill Lots, No. 56; bounded on the North by the Road or by lots of the heirs of John Ormsby; on the East by Lot No. 57; on the South by Manor Land, and on the West by Lot No. 55; containing in breadth about eight perches, and extending in length from the Road or Ormsby's ground to High street or the Manor Land, on which said lot is erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Marshall Jones, at the suit of *W. A. Nelson and Thomas Stewart.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David Irwin*, of, in and to part of Lot No. 281 in the City of Pittsburgh: Beginning on Third street, at the corner of Lot No. 282, thence along Third street about twenty feet to another part of said Lot No. 281, formerly conveyed to Nathan Scothorn; thence parallel to the line of Lot No. 282 eighty feet, to ground formerly conveyed to Wm. Gamble; thence parallel to Third street about twenty feet to Lot No. 282; thence by line of said Lot No. 282 to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said David Irwin, at the suit of *William Gamble.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Evans*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 152, in Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Redout Alley and Front street, running south 71 feet 3 inches, to the corner of the boiler house of the Steam Mill, thence by the boiler house westwardly 42 feet and 6 inches, to the N. W. corner of the same; thence southwardly by the boiler house 10 feet 9 inches; thence westwardly a parallel line with Water street, to line of No. 151; thence northwardly by said lot to Front street, and thence by Front street to the beginning: on which are erected a two story brick house and other buildings.—*ALSO*, to the other part of lot No. 152, bounded by the above described portion of said lot, by Redout alley, by lot No. 151, and by Water street; being sixty feet on Water street, &c: on which are erected a two story stone Steam Mill, boiler house, store house, &c.—*ALSO*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 124, in Pittsburgh; bounded by lot No. 125, by an alley, by part of said lot No. 124, and by Liberty street, containing in front 30 feet, and extending back 112 feet, more or less; on which are erected four frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Evans, at the suit of *J. B. Trevor.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Ephraim Jordan*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of East Liberty, in the County of Allegheny, marked in Jacob Negley's plan of said Town, No. 58; bounded by and fronting on the Turnpike Road, about one hundred and twenty feet, and extending back about two hundred and eighty feet, more or less; on which there is erected a two story brick house, 46 feet by 20, a brick kitchen and a frame stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Ephraim Jordon, at the suit of *Jacob Negley.*

ALSO——By virtue of a pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to sale as aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *David Steele*, of, in and to a certain piece or tract of land, situate in St. Clair Township, bounded by lands of the heirs of James Kearns, dec'd. by Thomas Steele, by James Frew, Henry Harger and David Frew; containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less; on which are erected one log dwelling house and kitchen, a log stable and other buildings, and about fifty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Steele, at the suit of *Thomas Hulings.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, Junior, of, in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz:—One tract called "Aurora,"—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land, thence by the same north 38 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches, to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south 30 degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty-eight degrees east, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning: containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M. Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of landcleared.—*ALSO*,—One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land, thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 degrees west 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty-eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of *J. & G. Lindenberger.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Mary Sturgeon*, (being a life estate) of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, No. 387, bounded by Wood street, Fifth Street, by lot No. 388, and by Diamond Alley; on which are erected a two story brick house and brick kitchen, and several other frame and log buildings—And *ALSO*, of, in and to lot No. 388, bounded by lot No. 387, by Diamond Alley, by lot No. 389, and by Fifth street; on which are erected several log and frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mary Sturgeon, at the suit of *Brown & Scott* and others, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823. }

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies,
Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also.

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 37 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Kerr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

in Florence under the firm of AND. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond,
Gen. J. Coffee,
James Jackson,
John Simpson,
George Biggs, Jr. } *Florence.*
John C. Bucklin,
Hite and Ormsby,
John Bustard, } *Louisville.*
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co.
James Weir, } *Lexington.*
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris.*
Rich'd. Ashurst,
Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co.
James Arrot, } *Philadelphia*
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va.*
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell,
Samuel K. Page, } *Pittsburgh*
Wm. D. Jones & Co.
Keating & Bell, } *Cincinnati*
J. & R. Woods,
R. T. & J. Walker, } *Nashville.*
Gordon, Grant & Co.
Dicks, Booker & Co. } *New Orleans.*

July 11, 1823.—1m

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables.

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823. tf

For Sale A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen in the year 1807 on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr Philip R J Friese, and afterward went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUST CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

S. S. EGBERTS, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that he work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices, and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,			16 cts. per yd.
2 do.		do.	14
1 do.		do.	12
3 do.		on brick wall,	8
2 do.		do.	6
1 do.		do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,			8 cts. per yd.
2 do.		do.	6
1 do		do.	5
3 do.		on brick wall,	6
2 do.		do.	4
1 do.		do.	2
Hanging paper,			12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,			25
Whitewashing,			37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

DOCT.R DYOTT'S
AntiBilious
PILLS

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,
MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,
Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb 28, 1823.—w12

Pittsburgh and Erie MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 [illegible]

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer County, Pa No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf